AUCTION SALES BUTTERS, LONG & C RTGAGEE'S SALE

AT AUCTION, , and 50 North Morgan-st. llaneous Books, Globes, ravings, and Chromos, AT AUCTION TTEL MORTGAGE SALE ENTIRE FURNITURE

-Class Double House. AT AUCTION, WHEELER & WILSON'S D MANUFACT'S SEWING-MACHINES

AT AUCTION, RY GOODS. HING, BOOTS AND SHOES. A. RUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auer ISON, POMEROY & CO.

VALUABLE COLLECTION AT AUCTION,

y, Wednesday, and Thursday, lay 21, 22, & 23, O'Clock, EVENING, Store 381 West Madison-st. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. ay's Sale, May 21, at 9:30 a.m., ID SECOND-HAND FURNITURE d General See, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

EGULAR TRADE SALE RY GOODS esday, May 21, 9:30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, OUR AUCTION SALE OF

OTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS

an Extra Choice one and will include Very Fine Slippers, 16 cases Choice phia Child.'s Shoes, and 15 cases Chie Co.'s Goods of first quality. GEO. P. GOKE & CO., 08 & 70 Wabash-av. M. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.

Peremptory Sale ton House Furniture, and 36 East Washington-st.,
DAY, May 21, half-past 9 o'clock a.
AUCTION, GARPETS, MARBLEBETS, Chamber Sets, Sofas, Easy
Centre-Tables, Bedsteads, MatWalnut Counter and Desk, and
me miscellaneous goods. ne miscellaneous goods. VM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Anc'ts. CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO.,

, New York, New England, and Chicago-made OTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. UESDAY, May 21. e Will Sell at Auction,

Wednesday, May 22, DRY GOODS. Cans. Clothing. Straw Goods, Cutlery, Mil. S. Notions, etc. Also, a ARGE BANKRUPT STOCK.

**CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. D. D. STARKE & CO.,

Yards of Carpet E PALMER HOUSE, ers, Wiltons, English Body and Tapestry Brussels.

TURE AND FIXTURES.

one of the best chances ever offered, lot must be closed out. GREAT BAB-ast chance.

T. E. STACY, Auctioneer.

M. SANDERS & CO.,

SHOES, AND SLIPPERS

UPT RETAIL STOCK

y H. FRIEDMAN,

ited Toilet Sets.

DNESDAY, May 22, at 0:30 o'clock Crockery and Glassware, assorted,

of first-class Plated Ware.

bey deserve the attention of Dealers and pers. D. D. STARKE & CO., Auctra. By T. E. STACY. THIS DAY, Company, No. 52 Wall-st., VENUE HOUSE, Venty-second-st. and Wabash-av... Continued Sale of the

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

LS FOR COURT-HOUSE.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

NOTES AND NEWS.

ction will be taken by the Department until

action will be taken by the Department until
the additional report from Assistant-District
Attorney Thomson arrives, which is expected
here to-morrow. It is not known whether that
additional report contains argument or evidence. Supervising-Architect Hill will then present his reply to the charges against himself.
It is considered probable that Assistant Secretary French will report to Secretary Sherman in
favor of referring the whole matter to the Attorney-General to inquire whether there is any
ground for submitting the subject to the Grand
Jury, as suggested by the letter of Secretary
Sherman.

The House Committee on Patents to-day agreed to report favorably Representative Vance's bill for a general revision of the Patent

THE RECORD.

reported, with amendments, the House bill to provide for the free entry of articles imported for exhibition by societies established for the encouragement of arts and sciences and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.), from the Committee on

Finance, reported back, with amendments, the House bill to amend Sec. 23 of the act of June 22, 1874, to amend the Customs Revenue laws, and to repeal moieties. And it was placed on the calendar. This bill extends the provision

of that section to the naval officers at Baltomore and New Orleans, and to Surveyors of the Ports of Portland, Me., Baltimore, Md., and New Orleans, La. The section referred to gives an equal salary to certain officers instead of moleties.

Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on Commerce,

reported adversely the Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphia and it was indefinitely post-

River at Memphia, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Paddock. from the Committee on Public
Lands, reported back the House bill for the relief
of settlers on public lands under the Pre-emption law. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Windom, from the Conference Committee
on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had been mable to
agree, and in explanation of the report said the
principal items of difference between the Committees of the two Houses were upon appropriations
for the hospital building, to increase the water
supply, and in regard to the dismissal of graduates
who do not receive appointments in the army. The
Senate increased the appropriation for hospital
building and for water supply, and struck out of
the House bill the clause providing for the dismissal of graduates.

He moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments, and grant the new conference asked for by
the House. He also expressed the hope that there
would be a yea and nay vote on the motion, that
the Committee would know the views of the Senate in regard to adhering to its amendments.

The motion of Mr. Windom was agreed to by a
nnanimous vote, — yeas 63, —and Messrs. Windom,
Blaine, and Withers were appointed the Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Davis (Ill.), from the Committee on the
Judiciary, reported favorably on the Senate bill to
provide for the appointment of a District Judge
for the Western District of Tennessee. Placed on
the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Paddock, the Senate non-con-

for the Western District of Tennessee. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Paddock, the Senate non-concurred in the Honee amendments to the bill to amend Sec. 2,464. Revised Statutes, relating to the cultivation of timber on the public domain, and a committee of conference was ordered.

Mesers. Paddock, Plumb. and Grover were appointed the Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Matthews said a week ago he gave notice of his intention to call up to-day the Texas Pacific Rairroad oill. It was not his purpose to press it to a vote, but to yield the floor to the Senator from Mississippi (Lamar). He now gave notice that he would call the bill up to-morrow morning.

Mr. Lamar said he was arrived to defess the Senate on this measure in which his constituents were so deeply interested, and if the Senate would allow him the opportunity to do so he would be obliged.

FOLUME XXXIX.

BARDKERCHIEFS.

rield, Leiter & Co. VABASH-AV

ECIAL BARGAINS

tial Handkerchiefs. Se each, formerly 60c. foc each, formerly \$1.

A JOB LOT OF

FANCY and MOURNING

Geatly Reduced Prices!

AUCTION SALES. By C. C. THAYER & CO.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF Choice and Desirable Lot

THILDH & MUHLKE'S ADDITION to CHICAGO, Fronting on Went-worth-av. and Arnold-st., Between 24th and 25th-sts., AT AUCTION

EDNESDAY, May 22, at 2 p.m. ON THE GROUNDS.

BEEKERS OF HOMES AND BUSI-BLOCATIONS this Sale presents an stunity seldom offered of securing a Lot in a neighborhood as uniformly as any territory of equal extent in the OCK 14, having a frontage of 600 feet on Arnold and Clark-sta., and with rail-facilities, is particularly well adapted ANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSE, or D PURPOSES, and should command attention and favorable consideration one seeking a good, safe, and judicious attention. Title perfect. Terms at Salo.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
167 Washington-st.

SPORTING GOODS. The Leading Sporting Goods House of the West.

A. G. Spalding & Bro.

the new and popular En. TENNIS. FOULE Something new. Spaiding's single set Professional Croquet, single set Lignumvite and Baywood and Maple Balls; Rosewood and Microy Mallets. ishing Tackle, Base Ball Supplies, 118 RANDOLPH-ST.

PRUSSING'S WITE VINEGAR

A SPLENDID ARTICLE. BUSINESS CARDS.

ORIENTAL SHIRTS pr plece 12e
COLLARS pr dox 35e
CUFFS pr dox 76e
These are our Specialty
and are done equal to
new. Sent by mail or
C. O. D.
W. Madison-se | 420 w. Randolph | 111 Clark-st ULDINGS IF YOU WANT your buildings repaired or offices atted up

d workmen, send to JOHN MIDDLETON, 241 Dearborn-st. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. es of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Annal Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondnot this Compact the Stockholders and Bondnot the Stockholders and Bondnot as may compact the stockholders as may compact the stockholders and the stockholders and spen on SATTINE J. p. m. The transfervalidations on SATTINE J. p. m. The transfernil close on SATTINE J. p. m. The transferperiod of the Compact J. p. m. The transfertion of the Compact J. p. m. The transferperiod of the Compact J. p. m. The transfer
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April 22, 1878.

April 23, 1878.

April 24, 1878.

April 25, 1878.

April 26, 1878.

April 27, 1878.

April

ed of Commissioners of Lake County, Ind... opted plans and specifications for a new se, which are now on file in the Auditor's id County, while receive bids until 2 p. m. 18, for the erection of a Court-House, to be the Court-House Square in Crown Point.

18, 07 J. C. COCHRAN A Rown, Auditor, at the Court-House Square in Crown Federal Court-House Square in Crown Foint.

CLOTHING.

The Opportunity FOR PEOPLE

We shall commence to-day our

GREAT

BARGAIN No. 1

Consists of 1,000 MEN'S AU-Wool SUITS (Coat, Pants, and Vest), style Frock or Sack, at the low price of

\$10.00!

Which is about the cost of the cloth. The same Suits formerly sold at

\$14 and \$15! BARGAIN No. 2 Consists of over 200 Boys'

\$10.00, we shall offer at \$5.00,

TO CLOSE.

Suits, ages 11 to 16 years.

which are actually worth

PUTNAM Clothing House,

131 & 133 CLARK-ST., And 117 MADISON-ST.

FURNITURE. & Co., 251 & 253 Wabash-av.,

PLAIN, MEDIUM, and RICH PARLOR SUITS, in all de-

sirable styles. Ebony and Gilt, Walnut with Marquetry and Gilt, Rosewood, and all overstuffed. Also a full line of the latest styles of Coverings to match, at prices that will and

MUST SELL THEM. An inspection is respectfully

251 & 253 Wabash-av. Near Jackson-st.

BULLOCK BROS Fine Boots & Shoes.

A full line of Medium Goods for Men, Women, and Children at very low prices. We manufacture all our hand-sewed Boots and Shoes for gentlemen, and guarantee them superior to anything offered in Chicago, and at prices that cannot be duplicated.

149, 151 & 153 State-st.

COFFEES.

will grind it before you. Please try it. HONG KONG TEA CO.

110 & 112 Madison-st.,

Between Clark and Dearborn.

PINANCIAL. MONEYtoLOAN By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 William-st., N. Y..

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO cations received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st. 4 PER CENT GOVERNMENT BONDS.

cent Government Bonds: 5 and 6 per cent ent bonds for sale; Foreign Exchange for sale: Uounty orders cashed, at LAZARUS SHI-TRIAM'S Bank, Chamber of Commerce. CITY WARRANTS

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY MAY 22, 1878. WASHINGTON.

Potter's Committee Not Breaking Their Necks Through Undue Haste.

No Movement Yet Made to Organize and Get to

to Give Them Plenty to Do.

Secretary Sherman Proposes

Letter from Him Full of Indignation and Deflance.

He Will Widen the Scope of the

Inquiry in Spite of

Potter. Total Defeat of the Shields Bill

and the Grant Amendment. The Army Bill the Subject of

Lively Fight in the

House.

Fort's Anti-Contraction Bill Favorably Reported by the Senate Finance

IN NO HURRY.

POSED TO MAKE HASTE SLOWLY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Clarkson Potter returned from New York this morning, but called no meeting of his special committee on account of the absence of one of its members. The organization of the Committee may there fore be postponed for several days, and in the meanwave no one is authorized to speak for the Committee as to its plans. The Democrats say that those Republicans who complain of Ran-dall's selection of Republicans to serve on the assert that at Potter's suggestion Randall invited Eugene Hale to nominate four Republicans, and that his suggestions were followed, except that Gen. Butler's name was substituted for that of Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota. The Democrats also say that the pares favorably with the Democratic majority. and that the Republican cause cannot suffer in their hands. Messrs. Reed and Hiscock are ooth bright men, and lawyers of unusual ability. They will probably make up in zeal for what they lack in experience, and will see to it

that no unfair advantage is taken without its being exposed. This estimate of the men is probably a juster one than that which some WHAT MORRISON SAYS. William R. Morrison, of Hilinois, a member of the Potter Investigating Committee, has some decided views about the purposes of the Potter Committee. He says it cannot be a Committee of revolution, as Clarkson Potter, a representa-tive of the Eastern money interests, is its Chair-man, and he (Morrison), as the representative of the Germans of the Belville District, stands econd on the Committee. Morrison denies that the Committee has any revolutionary pur-pose, but says if any frauds have been commited they should be revealed. He does not think, however, that anything can be discovered in Louisiana beyond that which was found last year by the Committee of which he was Chairnan. The printed report of that Committee

he thinks, contains all the essential points which the new Committee may find. BUTLER'S APPOINTMENT.

Referring to the complaints made by Republicans at the appointment of Gen. Butler on the Committee, Morrison said that the Republicans were mistaken; that Butler might prove to be the most troublesome investigator for the Democrats upon the Committee. Butler, Morrison said, was not for the Administration, but he was not for the Democracy. He is for Packard, and it will undoubtedly be his purpose to show that Packard was elected, for the benefit of the my advantage to the Democrats. Morrison is ne of the Democrats who DROPPED TILDEN AT AN EARLY PERIOD n the Electoral contest. When a committee, consisting of Henry Watterson and J. Sterling Morton, went to New York to learn from Tilden

what his desires were as to the Electoral Com-mission, they came back reporting that Tilden said that he knew he was elected, but there aust be no trouble about it: and one of them eclared that Tilden was more of a candidate for a cemetery than for the Presidency, as he was nothing but an animated old corpse. From he time that report was made Morrison abanoned Tilden, and has never had anything to do

with him since. SECRETARY SHERMAN. Democrats who have been active in forcing he Electoral investigation are much demoralzed over the defiant attitude of Secretary Si man and his open attack upon them and their esolution. The strong point in their case against nim has been the exhibition of pretended copies of a letter which it has been alleged he wrote to Webster, Supervisor of Registration in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, promising him an flice either in that State, or, if he preferred it, clsewhere, in return for certain corrupt actions n tampering with election returns, so as to en-ble the Returning Board to throw out the votes f that parish. The pretended letter Secretary Sherman pronounces as a forgery, and claims to be able to prove that those who have been ex-hibiting it with a view to helping the project for an investigation knew it to be a forgery. The point further made that those at work in the matter ave been shrewd enough not to produce any have been shrewd enough not to produce any original, but to forge a letter and then photograph it and destroy this pretended original, leaving only the photos in their possession, the utterance of which under the laws here does not constitute the crime of forzery. The Secretary declares that he will be able to prove, and that he intends to prove, that the whole movement

A BASE CONSPIRACY. He will from the start put the whole Potter Committee on the defensive. There are many Democrats to-night who do not conceal their

preamble. It was agreed to insist upon summoning all parties claimed by the Democrats to be involved, and all necessary to move the facts of election in the disputed parties, and to attack the Democratic position and assumptions from the start, and promotly strong the main features of the conspiracy to paim off on this Committee false documents and perjured testimony. One or two lawyers who visited the Southern States, and are familiar with what was done there, will be called here to assist in the exposure of the Democratic plot. The chief management of the Republican case will be committed to Shellabarger and Wilson.

THE CHARGE AGAINST GEN. NOYES is that he promised offices during the count in Florida in the name of the President, and showed-letters from the President authorizing this. The President denies that any such letters were written of authority given, and it is certain that the attempt to manufacture a case in Florida will fail as disastrously as the attempt to involve Secretary Sherman by means of forged letters.

An inspection of the original resolution which the certificated Mr. Potter necessaries in the

of forged letters.

An inspection of the original resolution which the entitivated Mr. Potter presented in the House shows conclusively that he must have played second-fiddle to some very illiterate individual. It is almost entirely devoid of punctuation, and the spelling throughout is disgraceful.

dividual. It is almost entirely devoid of punctuation, and the spelling throughout is disgraceful.

The idea of one of the Republican members of the Potter Committee is that the design is to proceed with great rapidity at try and place before the country, on the the hold of the inquiry, such pretended facts as shall startle it. The belief of prominent Republicans is that several charges have been cone ited and testimony manufactured or procured by which it will be claimed that they are a sablished, while in fact there will be found to be no truth in the matter after they have been exported and tested by the Republicans.

To the Western Associate Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21—Many Southern and Northern Democrats as receiving earnest fetters from their constitue its decrecating the reopening of the question of the Pressent's title, and regretting that, any ation should be taken by them calculated to ad to the present financial distress by repelling sturning public and private confidence. One of the recipients of such letters, who was elected to Congress by less than 13 majority, was rendered uncomfortable by the declaration that several hundred persons who heretofor voted for him would withhold their suffrage at the next election.

WANDS TO BE LET ALERE.

WANIS TO BE LET ALONE.

Special Dispatch to The Prisons.

New Orleans, May 21.—The Potter resoltion has created an unpleasant feeling. Louisians wants to be let alone. Many citizens habeen interviewed. All are averse to open old questions. Tilden has but lew supporter

SECRETARY SHERMAN. HE HAS A WORD WITH POTTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21 - Following Washington, D. C., May 21—Following is the letter of Secretary Sherman to Clarkson N. Potter on the subject of the Potter resolution:

May 20, 1878.—The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman, etc., etc.—Sin: I observe that the resolution of the House under which your Committee is organized singles me out personally by name from among twenty or more gentlemen who were present, at the request of Presigent Graus or the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to attend and witness the action of the Returning Board upon the Presidential election returns in the State of Louisians in 1876, and he substance charges that at that election, in East Felicians Parish and in part in West Felicians Parish, in Louisiana, the Republican vote was withheld and not cast, in pursuance and execution of a conspiracy by such voters: that in furtherance of such conspiracy James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration in East Feliciana, and Dr. S. Weber, Supervisor of Registration in West Felicians, falsely protested that said election in such parishes

parishes

HAD NOT MEEN FREE AND FAIR,
and that thereupon the Returning Board of said
State falsely and fraudulently excluded the votes
of said precincts, and by mean thereof and of
other false and fraudulent action of said Returning
Board the choice of the people of the State was
annulied and reversed, and that such action by
said Weber and Anderson was Induced or encouraged by the assurances of the Hon. John Sherman,
now Secretary of the Treasury. This resolution said Weber and Anderson was induced or encouraged by the assurances of the Hos. John Sherman, now Secretary of the Treasury. This resolution requires you to investigate these allegations, and upon the trath of these depends the accusetion against me, viz: First, that there was a conspiracy anong the voters to withhold and not cast their votes, with a view to make a false charge as to election. Second, that in point of fact, there was a free and fair election in East and West Feliciana, which was falsely protested and returned by said Anderson and Weber, by which the votes of those parishes were

FALSELY AND FRAUDULENTLY EXCLUDED by the Returning Board. Third, that the offense of Anderson and Weber was encouraged by assurances from me.

With a view, therefore, to meet this accessation, which, so far as it affects me, I declare and know to be absolutely destitute of even the shadow of truth, I respectfully ask, and now make formal application for, leave to be represented before your Committee by counsel in the investigation of all charges affecting myself personally.

Hat He Will, PROVE.

I tender and offer to prove that in point of fact the election in East and West Peliciana Parishes was governed and controlled by force, violence, and intimidation so revolting as to excite the common indignation of all who became conversant with it, and that proof was submitted to that effect, not only before the Returning Board, in the evidence contained in Ex. Doc. No. 2, Second Session Forty-fourth Congress, but also in the testimony taken by the Committee of the Senate on Privileges and Elections, Report No. 701, Second Session Forty-fourth Congress. I will, if allowed, furnish the namies of six witnesses whom I desire to examine before you to prove the truth of this statement as to said parishes, and that the protests referred to

as to said parishes, and that the protests referred to

WERE TRUE.

supported by testimony, and properly acted upon and sustained by the Returning Board.

To my personal conduct, during this examination, I invite your fair and candid scrutiny, with the entire confidence that not only myself, but my associates of both political parties, acted honestly and properly, from a sense of public duty.

I have requested the Hon. Samuel Shellsbarger to deliver this to you, and I respectfully designate him as the gentleman I would desire on my part to be present to cross-examine witnesses testifying in relation to charges against me, and who will, as my counsel, tender the evidence in proof of this statement.

tatement.
The favor of an early reply is requested. Very espectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN. KILLED. THE SHIELDS RELIEF BILL IN THE SENATE.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—The bill to place Gen. Shiefds upon the retired list was de-feated by four votes. The debate did not pos-sess the dramatic incidents of yesterday, but there was in it something of excitement and interest of that notable session. Directly the bill was taken up the Senate came to a vote upon the amendment placing Gen. Grant with Shields upon the retired list. The vote was 32 ayes to 28 nays, and was strictly partisan with the exception that Lamar was paired in favor of the bill, and Oglesby did not vote. The Democrats had hoped that this amendment would have been defeated, as they were letermined not to vote for the bill as amended. Thurman, the only parliamentary leader the Democrats have, immediately came to the

rescue, and proposed
THE ONLY PRACTICAL PLAN for the relief of Shields. It was to strike out all of the oil retiring Grant and Shields after the suacting clause, and inserting a provision to put Gen. Shields upon a pension at \$100 monthly. To this there was unexpected opposition on the part of the Democrats and the friends of Shields. The subject would have been settled without much discussion, however, had not Ben Hill entered the chamber. He had been absent upon the previous vote, and insisted upon explaining his position. He felt that the Democ racy was being placed in a bad position by voting against Gen. Grant; that such action would be misinterpreted by the North. He insisted that the Democracy voted against him not because he was a Union General, but be-

Democrats to-night who do not conceal their disgust at the trap they have been led into, and say that no evidence that can be produced will be accepted by the country without suspicion in case Sherman's charge in regard to the alleged Webber letter is sustained.

A consultation was held to-day by Secretaries Sherman and Evarta, Stanley Matthews, and several others, at which Judge Shellabarger, as counsel for the Republicans, was also present for the purpose of deciding upon the best course for the Republicans to pursue in view of the faise statements of the Potter

not because he was a Union General, but because they cause incrumstances they would oppose M'Clellan Himself.

The bill will be considered in the Senate to-morrow.

The following are its important provisions:

It was thought that Biains and Conkling might both reply to him, especially as Blaine and Hill oth reply to him, especially as Blaine and Hill other any more United States legal-tender notes, and when any of said notes may be redeemed or everready for astruggle, but Conkling contrary to advertisement, said nothing, and Blaine and into the Treasury under any law from advertisement, said nothing, and Blaine and United States, they shall be relissued, between the failed provided in the Senate to-morrow.

The following are its important provisions:

That it shail not be lawful to causel or retire any more United States legal-tender notes, and when any of said notes may be redeemed or received into the Treasury under any law from advertisement, said nothing, and Blaine and United States, they shall not be relissued, or destroyed, but they shall be relissued, and paid out again, and kept in circulation, pro-

fighting when the war ended. Hill added that he

ALWAYS VOTED FOR PRINCIPLE
and not for men, but that he had never been able to discover for what Blaine voted. Cockrell and Voorhees opposed Thurman's motion, insisting that all friends of Shields should vote for the bill even with Grant on it.

Sargent disturbed the Democrats by insisting that the claim for pension was not based upon proper grounds; that Shields is not a beggar at the doors of Congress, or ill; that, on the contrary, he is remarkably robust, has a comfortable farm, and can gain a handsome income by lecturing. The Thurman amendment was finally rejected by a vote of 31 ares to 33 nays. The Republicans who voted aye were: Burnside, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Hoar, Morrill, and Wadleigh. The Democrats who voted in the negative were: Armstrong, Cockrell, Jones (Fla.), Lamar, McDonald, and Voorbees.

The bill proposing to place both Grant and Shields on the retired list was defeated,—ayes, 30; nays, 38.

THE ARMY BILL.

A LIVELY FIGHT IN PROSPECT.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—There was another day of debate in the House on the Army bill. On the part of the Democracy there the army. The Democratic members from ensylvania even, in which State the army saved millions of property, are among the fore most to denounce the use of the United States troops as a national police. Hendrick B. Wright, who is proud to be called a demagogue, could not keep his hand off the army. He de-clared that the only reason why there is a desire o maintain it is that it may be used to suppres strikes within States. This he thought con trary to Democratic policy.

was by Singleton, of Mississippi, who took advantage of his privilege to deliver a speech upon the Texas Pacific subsidy, without alluding to the army. Sparks, of Illinois, made a speech in support of the grinding, picayune, cheese-par-ing methods of the Appropriations Committee which he characterized as liberal, just, and gen-erous. He doubted whether any man would say the contrary. He was somewhat chagrined that Schleicher, of Texas (Democrat), should niately arise and say that he would be the man to deny it whenever he should obtain a chance to speak. Sparks did not approve of the use of the army to put down riots in States. He thought the militia should be the only protecting power. The use of the army, he main ained, was contrary to the spirit of American

PHILLIPS, OF KANSAS, made an earnest speech, as all frontier Congressmen do, against the reduction of the army.

gressmen do, against the reduction of the army.

Banning, of Ohio, the father of the most important feature of the bill, was compelled to speak to empty benches on account of the Shields debate in the Senate. He denied the necessity of a large standing army, and favored a thorough reorganization. He entered a disclaimer to the charge that he is infinical to the army, and showed a restiveness at having been publicly charged with pandering to the ideas of the Communists. The Communists and the riots, he maintained, come from bad legislation and from bad administration. Like all Democratic orators, he wanted to bring the Government back to the days of the fathers, and thought this could best be done by

CRIPPLING THE ARMY.

Caldwell, of Tennessee, made a speech which will give the Potter Committee something to think of. He deciared himself opposed to war claims. He though they should be done with the passions of war, and pronounced himself against the Texas Pacific and all other subsidies. The South begged for none of these things, and wanted to be let alone, and he added, "Taanks to the man now in the White House, the South have been let alone, alone at last! They do not want to disturb him in his seat. He has done too many good things for them. They do not forget that he took a Democrat and ex-Confederate and not him in the Cabinet, and they must of ne-

FEEL KINDLY TOWARDS HIM." Caldwell even declared that he should vote against the 'revas Pacific Railroad,—a declaration for which he was immediately taken to task by his Democratic associates.

tion for which he was immediately taken to task by his Democratic associates.

The House Democrats will do well to take notice from the action of the Senste to-day that the buccaneer policy of economy with respect to appropriation bills will not be approved in the Senste. The Conference Committee was unable to agree upon the false economies proposed by the House on the Military Academy bill, and it was worthy of note that Senstors Beck and Maxey rivaled Blaine in the warmth of their opposition to the House policy. The vote was unanimous in the Senste, and is a pretty certain indication of a serious dead-lock on the more important bills, nine of which are still pending between the two Houses or which have not been considered.

EVENING SPEECHES.

There were two notable speeches at the night session of the House. Gen. Garfield made an earnest, elaborate, and eloquent argument in behalf of the increase of the army, and Gen. Butler made the speech of a demagogue in bidding for the nomination of the Labor party for Governor in Massachusetts. Gen. Garfield's speech was quite a remarkable oratorical effort, and was received with great applause. He showed in a granhic way the threatening dangers of Communism, and thought the only safety the people had was in a strong national police. Gen. Butler's effort was a sort of ABREAD-RIOT SPEECH.

He advocated an extensive scheme of internal

safety the people had was in a strong national police. Gen. Butler's effort was a sort of ABRAD-RIOT SPEECH.

He advocated an extensive scheme of internal improvements in order to give the laboring man work. He even believed the Government should make direct appropriations for the people, and claimed that there were precedents for this in the history of the English Parliament, when fifty millions of dollars were appropriated for the Irish poor in famine times, and they were employed to break stones for the roads. Referring to the riot strikes of last summer, Butler said that the capitalists did not send the suffering poor a pound of bread, but they sent carloads of soldiers to crush them. The character of the speech may perhaps be inferred from a statement made by Hendrick B. Wright, the avowed labor demagogue of Pennsylvania. Before Mr. Butler had concluded his hour expired, and consent was asked that he should be permitted to continue. Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania: "Oh, yes; let him go on. There are two demagogues here now, and you can't get too much of this in." [Laughter.] Mr. Butler said if this speech made him a demagogue he was glad to be joined with the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The permission was refused.

CARTER HARRISON

made a five minutes' speech upon the Army bill near midnight which will not be very encouraging to Chicago business men who are trying to prepare against Communism. The purpose of Harrison was to reply to Gen. Garfield's declaration that the army is necessary to repress disorders in the States which are beyond the control of the authorities. Carter Harrison opposed any such use of the army, and insisted that each State should repress its own riots. He favored cutting down the army as proposed by the bill.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

BILL TO FORBID THEIR RETIREMENT.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuns.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—The bill of Greenbury L. Fort, of Illinois, which forbids the further retirement of legal-tender notes, was favorably reported from the Senate Finance Committee this marriage. Committee this morning. It has already passed the House. Col. Fort has been working indefatigably to secure this favorable report. Yester-day he had a conference with Secretary Sher-man about the bill, and the latter was inclined to favor it as a compromise. A number of Western Congressmen are of opinion that the passage of this bill will be effectual in checking the further development of the National party. The bill will be considered in the Senate to

PRICE FIVE CENTS vided that nothing shall prohibit the cancella

opposed the amendment of the Senator from Cafornia (Sargent) because they were opposed Gen. Grant. He protested against these declasions. He would have voted against the amenment if it had been to insert the name of George B. McCleilan, a distinguished General and a dinguished Democrat. He did not stop to inquivalenter the man whose name was proposed was Republican or a Democrat. but he for one wo not vote to tax the people of the United States support a man who is already supported or able support himself. He did not know it Gen. Grant would accept this returement the bill should pass. Perhaps he might edid not refuse much, but he (Hill) believ that Gen. Grant would refuse it. There we many features in Gen. Grant's character which ion and destruction of mutilated notes of like OUR CUSTOM-BUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Judge French,
Assis'ant Secretary of the Treasury, returned
this morning. Superintendent Burling presented his case to him, and submitted in writing his inswer to the charges and insinuations of the report. Burling's answer contains no single feature or line of defense not already outlined in the dispatches to THE TRIBUNE. No final

11

Sherman.

A SHARP FIGHT.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—Collector Woodcock telegraphs the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Nashville that Special Deputy Collector Davis, with one companion, attempted to seize an illicit distillery on Saturday in Grundy County. They were attacked by seven men. Davis killed one, wounded one, and captured one of his assilants, but had to leave the distillery without completing its destruction.

THE PATENT LAWS. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections decided to take up the claim of Dr. Corbin for the seat in the Senate now occupied by M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, at a special meeting uext Saturiay.

Mr. Anthony said he was paired with Mr. bury. It that Sonator were present he (Ar would vote sye. He did not know how the

by M. C. Butler. of South Carolina, at a special meeting next Saturday.

GENSRAI APPROPRIATION BILL.

The full Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day commenced consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. From present indications they will recommend non-concurrence by the Senate in most of the reductions made by the House in the clerical force of the various Executive Departments, and in reporting the bill will restore salaries generally to the amount now paid.

AN UNFROMISING SUIT.

Stilson Hutchius, pow connected with the Washington Post, referring to the suit brought against the St. Louis Times Company and himself by one of the stockholders for his share of the alleged profits, states that the Times during the period mentioned lost instead of made money, all of which loss he bore, and that during the whole of said time plaintiff was Treasurer of the Company. He expresses himself perfectly willing to have the courts adjudicate any possible claim against him. This suit has nothing whatever to do with the present Times Company, but applies to transactions alleged to have occurred several years before the paper went into the hands of the present management.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has nominated William P. Chandler, of Illinois, to be United States Surveyor-General for Idaho; William O. Allen, Postmaster at Oberlin, O.; and John M. Sutpen, at Lancaster, O. The Honse, at 11:30, went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Springer in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. Hewitt giving notice that at the conclusion of to-day's session he would move to close all general debate on the bill. Mr. Singleton addressed the Committee in favor of the Kansas Pacific Italiroad.

Mr. Sparks, a member of the Appropriation Committee, supported the Army bill. The attempt of the Committee to reorganize the army had been met with sensational rumors about an Indian uprising. There was no foundation for thoose rumors. Coming down to the question of the use of the army in suppressing domestic violence, he had read a portion of the report of the Secretary of War in which he decurse that the army should be to the United States what the At the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Sherman submitted a financial statement showing a deciency in the fiscal year thus far of \$11.000,000 less than in the corresponding time last year; also, showing a decrease of \$8,000,000 in the excenditures. in the expenditures.

THE PRESIDENT

will leave this city to morrow for Baltimore earoute to Hampton, Va., to attend the commencement exercises at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Schools. route to Hampton, Va., to attend the commencement exercises at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Schools.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed George A. Sheridan, decorder of Deeds, District of Columbia. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Mr. Ferry said that he was instructed by a majority of the Committee on Finance to report back the House bill to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes, without amendment, and to recommend its passage. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow. It was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Panning. Chairman's the countries on Military Affairs, spoke in advocacy of the bill. He referred to the countries on Affairs, and the most revolutionary measure with an attempt to cut down the standing army. Referring to the danger of Indian hostilities, he said the army was needed to preserve a peace of frontier, and to give the settlers security, which had never been given them. Within fitteen months two of the most terrible Indian wars known to the history of the country had taken, place, and yet the gentleman from New York (Hewitt) had told the House that there would be no more Indian wars. That gentleman seemed to have been reading about the millenium and thought that swords were to be beaten into plow-shares and spears into pruning-hooks.

Mr. Banning. Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, spoke in advocacy of the bill. He referred to Gen. Sherman's New York speech last summer to the effect that without the regular army the nation would be a mob, and to the report of the Secretary of War as to the necessity of an army in maintaining peace and suppressing riots, and he expressed his decided dissont from those doctrines, which would result, he said, in converting what is a Government of the people into a Government of force. He referred to the charge of dishonesty made against him by what he called Jay Gould's newspaper, and said that there were in this country two kinds of Communists, one composed of those who went to steal food and raiment, and the other composed of those who, sitting in comfortable arm-chairs, steal railroads. This last class wanted the army to enable them to keep their iil-gotten gain. It was necessary, perhaps, for them. Communism came from bad administration, the Credit Mobilier, the Pacific Mail subsidy, the salary grab, and, above all, the thoft of the Presidency. It was necessary perhaps, for them. Communism came from bad administration of the Government tack to the days of the fathers and to honesty. In conclusion, he appealed to the House to pass the bill, as it wou

Representatives were in favor of disturbing his titile.

After a speech by Mr. Boone, in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, the Committee rose.

General debate on the Army Appropriation bill was ordered to be terminated with to-night's session, and the House took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Gen. Butler on the labor question. He said the country was approaching a crisis which, if not guarded sgainst and provided for, would produce a condition of affairs wherein constitutional considerations would be as powerfices as they were in 1861. What was needed was that the gift of land in the Homestead law should be made remedial in this time of present distress. There had been no subsidies and no dividends, no Credit Mobilhers for labor, but only sweat and toil. He analyzed the expenditures of the Government for the last five years, and said they had averaged \$445,000,000 a year, not appropriated, but expended, and he challenged reference to any substantial appropriation in that time for the direct benefit of the industrial classes. There was little time or interest expended in Congress over the condition of laborers might be slaughtered, as they had recently been in one portion of the committed.

becept this and say, "If this is demagogery, make the most of it."

Mr. Busgr objected to an extension of time.

Mr. Butler then said: I was just beginning to speak on the Army bill, but I will print the rest of hy remarks.

Mr. Wright (with an air of disgust)—Laber cannot get a chance in this House. [Laughter.]

Mr. Gardeld addressed the Committee on the Army bill, contending that even in the absence of heatile operations, the country needed at least an army large enough to keep alive a practical knowledge of military affairs in this country, and, in contradiction of the statement made the other day by Hewitt (N. Y.), he declared that the country had a less defensive force to-day than it had in 1846. Then there were 265 men on the average to rarrison a post. Now there were but 250 men.

Mr. Hewitt—Compare it with 1860, when there were but 140 men to the boost.

Mr. Gardeld went on to say that the force of an trusy on paper had always to be reduced one-third to get at the effective force. When an army of 0,000 was reduced by one-third there would be a very dangerously small army for a country like his. He quoted and criticised Hewitt's remarks about strikes, wherein Hewitt had procisimed the right of men to say that they would not work for sertain wages. No American had ever disputed had tracked him valorously. The dangerous jud had attacked him valorously. The dangerous jement in those labor strikes was interference to prevent others from working, and for himself he declared that the man who laid any obstacle in the way of another American working was a reaker of the law and violater of the first right of abor.

Mr. Banks—How is it with capitallets who com-Mr. Banks-How is it with capitalists who com

presker of the law and violater of the Bras right of abor.

Mr. Banks—How is it with capitalists who combine against labor?

Mr. Garfield—That is just as great a violation of aw, and as descriving just as great and possibly rester condemnation. He quoted Lord Macaulay's etter to the author of the Biography of Thomas Jefferson, in which he prophesied the atter ruin of institutions based upon the ote of the people counted by the head, and proceeding upon the supposition that he rich and poor, wise and unwise, learned and inlearned, the criminal and innocent, the victous ind good, were all counted as equal units together, and he confessed that that letter was often ringing in his car like an alarm-bell in the middle of the light. What American, "he asked," who ever good that letter did not recollect it last summer when a belt of States reaching from ocean to ocean were held under the ban,—when no one knew whether the torch was to mark the pathway of America, or whether order and neace were fo prevail?" He did not himself believe in that doctrine of Macaulay's. Macaulay could not know the tremendous power of universal education, which enlightened, enuobled, and sited for liberty the people of the United States. There was no boy in America, however poor he might-be, who, under the light of free institutions, might not rise, if he had a brave heart, a cool head, and strong arm, until he was among the foremost of his generation and among the best of people. It was for that reason he did not fear the Cassandra prophecy of Macaulay. But, gentlemen, said he, with great solemnity of manner, the time will come when we will find it necessary to fight for society. (Sensation.) While I would do as much as I might to secure the rights of laborers against the inquity of law and the crushing power of capital, still against all comers I am for the reign of the law in this Republic, and for enough of an army to make it sure. [Appiause.] Therefore I hope that our good friend from New York (Hewitt), whose stake In the stability and

the torch.

And now, gentlemen, where is the power that comes in in the final struggle to protect and save society, if it be not our Constitution, and in the police power which the United States Government can give at the supreme moment when States are powerless, and when cities are being consumed to ashes? I hope he will consent to let an amendance to be made to the bill that will fix the army at 20,000, and that he will let the bill be recommitted so that all its other parts may be adjusted in conformity therewith.

ted so that all its other parts may be adjusted in conformity therewith.

At the close of Mr. Garfield's speech he was warmly and enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Bragg (a member of the Millitary Committee) followed with a speech in support of the bill. He only thought that it did not go far enough. He was in favor of using the knife and cutting out the cancer. He believed that a force of 10,000 cavalry and frantry (with the artillery) was all the army peeched.

ded.

Ir. Bragg proceeded to advocate the consolidan of the regiments, and the reorganization of
army as provided for in the bill, and to show
t the provision made for retiring supernumerary
cers was extremely liberal, speaking of the
aeral of the army and of his large pay, he said
office was entirely a supernumerary one, and he General of the army and of the large pay, the same the office was entirely a supernumerary one, and he commended to his imitation the example of the Roman General Cincinnatus rather than that of the Duke of Mariborough.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

CUSTOMS.

sion Sitting in New York Spends Most of the Day in the Appraiser's Department—That Good Man Shows Them How Impossible and Chimerical Are All Such ngs as Fraud in His Division-Making

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Customs Commission to-day visited the building in which the department of the Custom-House presided over by Uniter States Appraiser Dutcher as situated. The purpose of the visit was to make themselves acquainted with the manner in which business is done in the Appraiser's Department before beginning an investigation into the charges that damage-allowances have been procured frandulently, through carelessness or corruption. The Commission followed, and the matter of alleged fraudulent damage-allowances was referred to. Mr. Dutcher said that, when he first heard of the allegations, he requested inquiry to be made, particularly to ascertain the damage-sllowance made on such an article as Russian iron, which had been specified in the allegations. He had ascertained that the damage-allowance in that important article was but \$306 during the past eighteen months. During the calendar year 1877 the aggregate of damage allowances was but \$245, 345, 37. Ronally placing the value of importat during the same period at \$300, 000, 000, less than one-twelfth of that sum was returned for damage allowances. The Commission examined the methods for the verification of importations, duties, etc. They spent about five hours in their labors, and were very exact in their observation. During their sessions in the Custom-House the Commissioners inquired particularly of each witness his onlinion respecting the relative advantages of specific and at valorem unites. Almost all the merchants testified in favor of specific duties, saying that, by their means, the collection of imports would be simplified and importers relieved of many disadvantages. The difficulty appeared to be to arrange a schedule of specific duties, that would not operate harship. John R. Waters, of Berteau & Conrad, informed the Commission that his sim flavored specific duties, and considered all proofs of a certain material, or made in part of that material, so the simple class, and made subject to one duty. The Commission asked Mr. Waters to prepare a draft of a plan for the imposition of specific duties, see and dry goods he would have assessed as follows: Rid or leating the second of the materials ampleyed in their manufacture

MISSOURI EDITORS.

RINGTIELD, Mo., May 21.—Delegates of the fouri Press Association, numbering about 250, adding ladles, arrived here this morning to hold rannaul Convention. They were brought here he St. Leuis & San Francisco Railroad Competitions. The party was received at the deport delegation of leading citizens and escorted to hotels and private residences of citizens. The was most cardially welcomed eloquent addresses by Col. W. T. Fellows, yor of the city, and Gov. Phelps who resides a evening the Opera-House is Hierailly packed in the first citizens of the city, listening the the sum of the city, listening the first citizens of the city, listening the city listening the first citizens of the city, listening the first citizens of the city listening the city listening the first citi MISSOURI EDITORS. and other subjects

FOREIGN.

Schouvaloff Said to Be Hopeful of a Peaceful Settlement.

English Reports State that the Congress Will Meet Early in June.

Additional Particulars of the Recent Riot in Constantinople.

Conflicting Accounts of Russian Movements Around the Turkish Capital.

Weekly Review of the English and Continental Grain Markets.

Pearful Destruction of Life and Property by Earthquake in Venezuela.

RUSSIA.

THE LIMIT OF HER CONCESSIONS.

New York Herald Cable Special.

St. Petersburg, May 21.—It has transpired that the Czar insists on the possession of Kars and Ardaha, but is willing to renounce Batoum. This is the utmost limit of the concessions he is prepared to make in Asia. With regard to the limits of Bulgaria, he is perfectly satis leave the decision to the Congress. Prince Gortschakoff regards the meeting of the latter body as certain to take place about the middle

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

PACIFIC. LONDON, May 23.-Pacific news comes from St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Paris. A Berlin dispatch says Count Schouvaloff expressed to Lord Odo Russell, British Ambassador, the hope that the negotiations between England and Rus sia would lead to a peaceful arrangement.

A Vienna correspondent, however, says in rder to appreciate the exact value of the ap nouncement of a speedy meeting of the Con gress, it must be mentioned that it emanates from a financial source. As for political and diplomatic circles they are more silent and re-served than ever.

A Vienna dispatch says the possibility of Congress seems to be generally admitted, although few have confidence in its result. Count Andrassy no longer has implicit faith in that

TURKEY.

LONDON, May .21 .- The reaction from the optimist views of last week is stimulated by the facts which are gradually becoming known concerning the Russian movements before Constantinople. Though these are stated to have been for sanitary reasons, they came near pretime pushed so near the Turkish works that the latter were manned and ammunition was served out, and Gen. Baker (Valentine Baker) sent an aid-de-camp to notify the Russian commande that he would fire on him if he did not withdraw. The effect has been to draw the attention of the Turks to the comparatively weak state of that portion of their line which covers the Black Sea entrance to the Bosphorus, which the Russians naturally desire to secure in case of hostilities. The Turks are therefore taking THE RIOT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

patch to the Turkish representatives abroad thus describes the emeute which took place in that city yesterday: "About thirty refugees entered the garden of the palace inhabited by ex-Sultan Murad and raised shouts of 'Long live the Sultan." The sentinels opposed the fired upon, one being killed. Troops arriving assailants were driven back. Some were killed and wounded on both sides. Ali Suavi, who appeared to have acted as the organizer and leader of the attack, was killed. The affair had no other consequences. The public tranquillity is undisturbed."

NEEDY REFUGEES. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12 .- Five thousand refugees assembled to-day, and sent a deputation to the Porte asking relief, declaring their provisions had failed and sickness was increasing among them. The Porte promised that their rations would henceforth be regularly dis-

REMOVALS. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.-In consequence of the incident at the Tcheragan Palace, the Minister of Marine has been superseded by Vessim Pasha. Other changes in the Ministry are apprehended. LONDON, May 21 .- A special from Pera says

twenty-one were killed and seventeen wounded in this affair. According to Pera advices the Turkish delegates sent to pacify the insurgents have com-pletely falled. Their return proves that the insurrection must take its course.

ENGLAND.

THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT. LONDON, May 21.—Neither this morning's news nor last night's debate in Parliament sheds any new light on the situation. The debate was on Lord Hartington's resolution, that "no orces be raised, or kept by the crown in time of peace, save within India, without the sancion of Parliament," and was rather dull. The House of Commons was also empty during the latter part of the debate. There was less than half a quorum of members present.
THE CABINET'S DESIRE.

Lord Beaconsfield concluded his speech in the House of Lords with the reiteration of the statement that the Ministry was actuated solely by the wish and hope to secure the blessings of peace and maintain the freedom of Europe and the just position of this country. AN INQUIRY ANSWERED.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir ohn Holker, Attorney General, in reply to an nquiry, said he heard of ships purchased by persons said to act on behalf of Russia, but there is no reason to suppose the ships will be employed, in the event of war, as privateers in ontravention of the Paris declaration. There s no reason to believe that the United States will depart from the observance of the three rules of the Washington treaty. There is no necessity of discussing the responsibility resting on the Governments of Russia and the United States, also there is no except the states, ince there is no reason to suppose they would

riolate their respective engagements.

THE ALLEGED REASON.

LONDON, May 22—5 a. m.—Lord Salisbury refused to receive the peace deputation on the ground that it was inconvenient to the public service to discuss the matter now.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

LONDON, May 22. The Standard and that it is now more than probable that the Congress will meet during the first fortnight of June; also, that owing to the unsettled state of public affairs in Constantinople, the English deet will probably move to the Princes' islands.

fleet will probably move to the Princes' Islands.

IN THE COMMONS.

The debate in the House of Commons was continued to night, members as before confining themselves to the discussion of the legal and constitutional aspect of the question. Fawcett was followed by the Attertorney-General. Then Gladstone, who spoke over an hour, hoped a division would be persisted in, no matter how small the unnorty. He repelled the charge that Lord Hartington's motion's raded a declaration of policy. If the Government pursued European objects in concert with Europe, not by a policy of isolation, and allowed Europe to determine the method, it would go into the Conference pursuing diplomatic aims by diplomatic means, re-

RELIGIOUS.

fraining from a warlike menace until cause for war appeared. That would be the policy many

Mr. Newdegate, Conservatives, spoke in favor of

Lord Hartington's resolution, and Forsyth, Grantham, and others against it.

WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

The Press Association understands that, re-plying to a request of the Duke of Westminster

to receive a deputation with a peace declaration signed by over 200,000 persons, the Marquis of Salisbury has stated he is unable to receive the

INCIDENTAL.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS.
PORTLAND, Me., May 21.—It is rumored here

that the sister ship to the Cimbria is shortly expected at Southwest Harbor.

ELLSWORTH, Me., May 28-There are evi-

dences that the Russian forces on the Cimbris

may soon be divided, and part transferred. In

addition to those who left last week, thirteen Russian officers, including the Paymaster, left

yesterday for New York and Boston, To-day three Russian engineers from the Cimbria passed through Ellsworth on their way to New

York. The officers in charge are endeavoring

o arrange for the conveyance of men to Bangor,

Berlin, May 21 .- Many pretended Russian

emigrants are passing through Germany. It is believed they are seamen disguised, on their

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 21.—The Associated Press dispatch from Ottawa to the effect that the

Dominton Government had received a cable dispatch from the Imperial Government saying

war between England and Russia is inevitable

London, May 21.—A St. Petersburg correspondent states that the rumors that Russia is

ndeavoring to negotiate a new loan are desti-

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

WERKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, May 21.—The Mark Lane Express, for

its review of the British corn trade the past week, says: The abundant rainfall and lower

temperature the past week have occasioned ap-

prehension regarding cereals, especially on heavy lands. A speedy return of dry and warm

days is needed to allay anxiety. Hay promises

much of it is damaged by rain. The general ag

ricultural prospects would be seriously jeop

ardized by the continuance of the present cold

TRADE IS EXCESSIVELY DULL both in the country and Mark Lane. Al

ercise
ITS FULL INFLUENCE UPON PRICES.
Old maize is very scarce, and has not shared
the general downward movement. Thirty shillings per quarter is still obtainable for sound,

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

concludes from the reports of the proceeding of the operatives at all points in the strike di trict that little disposition exists to accept the

10 per cent reduction, even temporarily. The

spinners declare they would accept 5 per cent

The Local Weavers' Committee of Burnley

ROME, May 21.-The Pope will not go to

Monte Cassino on account of the number of pupils residing there. The Jesuits are endeavor-ing to keep the Pope in Rome, but some other place at which he can pass the summer is being

have resolved not to take a bailot on the ques-

continued by Ald. Pickop and others.

tion of compromise.
THE POPE.

sought.

LONDON, May 21.-The Manchester Guardian

damp weather.

to take the cars for New York.

way to America to man cruisers.

has no foundation.

war appeare Liberals rec

ance was scanty.

Visiting Churchmen Speak Be fore the Presbyterian Assembly at Pittsburg.

berland Presbyterians---Dutch Reformed.

tional lessons by teachers and children. The remainder of the morning session was taken up by the report of the Board of Home Missions, and addresses in regard to the work of that Board. Immediately after the opening of the afternoon session, the Rev. Dr. Kendall. Secretary of the Home Mission Board, addressed the Assembly on the subject of Home Missions. Dr. Kendall, having exceeded the limit of time set for considering home mission work, the next in order was taken, being the reception of visiting ministers.

The Rev. William A. Niles, D. D., Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, introduced to

both in the country and Mark Lane. Although the supplies of home-grown wheat still come forward sparingly, farmers have shown more desire to realize in spite of declining prices. Offerings of English wheat at Mark Lane, although scanty, have been in a fair condition, but there was a decline of one shilling to two shillings per quarter on Monday, and buyers showed little disposition to avail of the concession. A similar reduction was necessary to effect sales of foreign, of which the imports into London

to effect sales of foreign, of which the imports into London

If AVE BEEN MORE LIBERAL, owing to the reopening of the harbor of Cronstadt, and the arrival of some recent heavy shipments from Atlantic ports of the United States. A large proportion of the week's supply consisted of red wheat. Out of a total import of about 56,000 quarters, nearly 40,000 were contributed by America and North Russia. The supply is outstripping the demand, and, as no fresh political complications have arisen, business is very restricted, and sales are only practicable in retail. Should the present adverse weather continue, a raily may speedily take place, as imports, although large, are not so excessive, but an unfavorable state of the home crop will exercise

dry mixed American. Some firmness is also observable in new corn, although buyers have not shown much anxiety to purchase in the face of prospective supplies. Arrivals at ports of call during the week have been fair. The trade ruled steady for American wheat. Russian was not much wanted, and declined one shilling to two shillings per quarter. Maize steady for sound cargoes. Barley quiet. Sales of English wheat last week were 44.739 quarters at 52 shillings 4 pence, against 32,090 quarters at 65 shillings 7 pence at the same time last year. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending May II were 1,076,901 hundred weight of wheat and 171,979 hundred weight of flour.

UNITED BRETHREN. reduction outright, and nothing more. This action will prolong the strike indefinitely, but the attempt to secure a compromise will be DAYTON, O., May 21.—The Convention of the United Brethren Church, in which nearly all the conferences of the United States were represented. conferences of the United States were represented, convened here this evening. The object is to inaugurate a vital change in the government of the Church, and to bring influence to bear on the next General Conference. The three grave changes sought in the Church government are lay representation, pro rata representation in the General Conference, and abolition of the anti-secrecy clause in the discipline. Prof. H. Garst, of the Oberlin University, was elected temporary Chairman of the Convention. Permanent organization will be effected to-morrow.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. Association of the Congregational Church of Michigan commenced its thirty-seventh annual session this evening with a fair attendance. A large num

BERLIN, MAY 21.—A bill for the repression of the Socialist excesses has been submitted to the German Parliament. German Parliament.

HAVANA, May 21.—The earthquake in Venezuela, mention of which has been made before, occurred on April 14. The Town of Cua, eight leagues from Caracas, was entirely destroyed, as were all the surrounding farms. The River Tuy became heated to such a degree that the fishes sought refuge outside the water. Shocks were felt in Caracas, and were the heaviest since 1812. Property in Caracas was destroyed to the amount of \$100,000. this evening with a fair attendance. A large number of clergymen and delegates are expected to arrive to-morrow. The opening sermon was delivered to-night by the Rev. H. Q. Butterfield, President of Olivet College. The programme to-morrow includes a paper on "Taxation of Church Property," by the Rev. J. Morgan Smith; "Narrative of the State of Religion," by the Rev. P. P. Hurd, D. D., and reports of committees.

BUFFALO MARINE ITEMS.

BUFFALO, May 21.—Freights dull.
Clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 8.
m.—Props Inter-Ocean, Wissahickon, and p. m.—frops inter-ocean, wissanickon, and Fountain City, merchandise, Chicago; Lahannt and Japan, merchandise, Duluth; schrs Ar gonaut. Golden West, J. M. Hutchinson, and J. W. Doan, Chicago; J. W. Barkalow, 105 tons coal, J. C. Hutchinson, W. B. Ogden, 33 blocks marrole, Cleveland; J. E. Bradley, G. W. Davis, George W. Adams, Toledo.

Cleared from Tonawanda, May 19—Barge C. D. Young, Saginaw.

CERTAIN RIGHTS DEFINED. New Obleans, May 21.—Judge Rightor, of the Sixth District Court, refused a mandamus to com-pel the School Board to admit colored children to Schools designated for whites.

Judge Monroe, of the Third District Court, has granted an injunction requiring the Board of Health to allow newspapers free access to the records of that office, which had been refused them.

How Restells Are Treated in Berlin.

The German newspapers have accounts of an extraordinary criminal trial which took place in the beginning of April. The principal defendants were four Americans, who showed American diplomas, and who called themselves Dr. St. Marr, Dr. Van Duseu, Dr. Baileau, and Dr. Sampson. They came to Berlin in 1875, and opened in Louisa street a place which they called "The American Lying-in Institution." Suspicions were excited that it was a pince for malpractice, and the police made a descent upon the house. They arrested Anthony Ward, alias Dr. St. Marr; Johe Williams, alias Dr. Van Dusen; Jeremiah Preston, affas Dr. Baileau; and Carl Niattzberg, affas Dr. Sampson. Several young women, one of whom was a school-girl of a noble family, were found to be immates of the house, and a Mmc. Durivage was in attendance on them. The trial of the guilty parties lasted some days, and the jury rendered a verdict against them. Ward and Niattzberg were condemned to death; Williams and Preston to imprisonment for life; an agent named Krashsar to fifteen years; Mme. Durivage to cight years; and two assistants to five years each. This is the way German justice treats criminals of the Restell profession. How Restells Are Treated in Berlin.

Liberals recommended. Sir George Balfour, Sir George Campbell, and Proceedings of the Many Great Church Councils Now in Session.

The debate was adjourned to Thursday, when Mr. Cross will be the first speaker.

The House filled up somewhat during Gladstone's speech, but at other times the attend-

Southern Presbyterians---Cum-

The American Sunday-School Union --- Southern Methodists, Etc.

THE PRESBYTERIANS Pittsburg, Pa., May 21.—The Prespyterian General Assembly met at 9 o'clock this morning. After devotional exercises, an overture was presented from the Presbytery of Philadelphia, recommending that the international lesson papers include brief expositions of the answer to the Shorter Catechism and with catechetical instrucshorter Catechism and with Catechism state, tions, and an explanation of the governmental and doctrinal truths of the Bible; also that a pastoral letter be addressed to the Presbytaries to see that due attention is given to the study of these additional lessons by teachers and children. The re-

The Rev. Wiltiam A. Niles, D. D., Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, introduced to the Assembly the Rev. Mr. Rogers, representative of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Presbyterian Church of America. Mr. Rogers spoke in a very entertaining manner in regard to the Dutch Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the Church to which he broughtgreetings, it is remarks were a most happy blending of the humorous and earnest, and he had the pleasure of receiving the earnest attention of the entire assembly for nearly half an hour.

were a most happy blending of the humorous and earnest atteation of the entire assembly for nearly half an hour.

Dr. Patton, the Mederator, replied to the greeting in fitting terms. During his remarks Dr. Patton said Calvinism was not dead. Indeed, he could not say that it was sleeping, but, instead of discussing now the various doctrinal features, they were engaged in proving the authenticity of the Bible itself. The question of atomement was laid on the table, and the other question of weether or not He who rose from the tomb was a veritable living man has taken its place. Calvinism was not dead nor sleeping, but was battling against the flood of indicility of the nineteenth century.

The Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., representing the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States, was then introduced by Dr. Niles. He spoke at some length, giving statistical and other inferesting information in regard to the Congregational Church could scarcely have selected a person who would have more fully represented Congregationalism, for, if there was a representative Congregationalist, it was Dr. Leonard Bacon. The similarity of doctrine and practice of the Presbyterian and Congregational Church was referred to, and the opinion expressod that they could very easily be united.

Dr. Daniel Poor, Chairman of the Special Committee, presented the following report:

"The Committee appointed by the Assembly of 1877, to consider the matter of German books and publications to be recommended for use to the Board of Publication, respectfully report that the subject has at various times been considered by them, and that in view of the great importance of the work, they have taken into counsel the German pastors and Elders residing in New York and vicinity. These brethren at a recent meeting passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we, the German Presbyterian ministers of the East, desire to express through yon to the General Assembly our heartfelt thanks because the General Assembly has at last undert

Dr. Poors report continues:

"The books which this Committee will recommend to the Board of Publication will also properly consider before recommending. The Committee begs to be continued, so as to complete the work, with this change: that Dr. Charles A. Smith be appointed Chairman."

The report of the Committee was adopted.
Adjourned un(il 7:30 p. m.

This evening a popular meeting was held in the

Interest of the Brane of the Committee on Hor Missions, presided. The meeting was addressed Dr. W. C. Roberts, Dr. W. C. Falconer, E. Robert G. McNecce, and the Rev. Hiram Bake

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. PRILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21.—The American Sunday-School Union celebrated its afty-fourth anniversary at the Academy of Music this evening. The audience crowded the immense building. Addresses were made by the Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., of New York; the Rev. Arthur Mitchior, D. D., of New York; the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, D. D., of Chicago; and the Rev. W. Neilson McVickar, D. D., of Philadelphia. The missionary work of the Union has been more than usually prosperous. Eleven hundred and forty-seven new schools have been established, and 3,355 other schools visited and aided, having in all 23,066 teachers and upwards of 201,000 scholars; 10,262 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed; 2,830,103 scholars have been placed under Bible instruction by this Society during the fifty-four years of its service, and the past year has been one of the most successful of its existence.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 21.—The General

ATLANTA, May 21.—The General Conference considered the report on the publishing-house at Nashville all day, and the matter is still pending. Nashrine all day, and the matter is still pending. The house will be continued both as a manufacturing and publishing-house, but under new restrictions.

At noon the Rev. George Douglass, L.LD., Fraternal Messenger from the General Conference of the Canadian Metbodists, was received. Bishop Kavanaugh responded.

To-morrow fraternal delegates from the African Methodist Church will be received.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS. KNOXVILLE, May 21.—At to-day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly South, Louisville Reciprocal greeting and saintations were forwarded to the Methodist Episconal Conference South in session at Atlanta and the Presbyterian Assembly at Pittsburg.

The Assembly voted down the proposition to formally electeach year permanent and stated clerks, and also entered a strong protest against what is commonly known as "Lay evangelism."

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 21.—The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Lebanon to-day discussed the reports of the Committees on Missions and the State of Religion in the Church. There will probably be sessions the rest of the week.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 21.—The United Grand
Lodge of the American Protestant Association will
meet in this city the last Thursday in June. There meet in this city the last Thursday in June. There are 280 subordinate lodges in the United States. The Grand Engangement of Odd-Pellows to-day nominated the following officers for election next November: M. W. G. Patriarch, John P. Wallick, of Indianapolis; M. E. G. H. Priest, S. B. Halley, of Jeffersonville; R. W. Grand Senior Warden, R. Berger, of Muncle; R. W. Grand, Junior Wardens, Murray Briggs of Sullivan, W. H. De Wolf of Vincennes W. H. Jacks of Winnemac, H. O. Hirkert of Frankfort, T. B. Linn of Indianapolis, H. Kettinger of Winnemac, Thomas Majott of Bedford, W. H. Chappel of Knightstown, J. O. Pedigo, of Lebanon; Grand Secretary, B. F.

Dassed.
Salves St. Louis, May 21.—The fortieth annual season of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of Misseuri was commenced in this city to-day. The Grand Master's report shows a membership of 13,057, a large increase during the year. The revenue of the Order was \$82,560. The assets of the Order ampoint to \$371,303.46.

Nashvilly, May 21.—The Grand Lodge of Knights of Hoger, in season the past week, elected J. H. Cummings, of Boston, Supreme Dictator, and selected Boston, as the place for the next meeting.

POLITICAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Pitrsbune, Pa., May 21.—The city is full of delegates, retainers, and others to attend the Democratic State Convention to-morrow. Nearly all of the big guns of the party are here. The fight between Wallace and Randall is very bitter, fight between Wallace and Randall is very bitter, and promises to culminate in a grand row before the Convention is over. Randall is doing everything in his power to unite the field against State-Senator Dill for Governor, who is championed by Wallace. Wallace said to-day he had no doubt that Dill would be nominated. Ex-Congressman Hopkina, or Pittsburg, seems to be lossing ground. eventually withdraw in favor of Dili. This would thaure the latter's nomination. The other prominent candidates for Governor are McCandless and Jenka, the former of whom is coached by Randail. Randail has a platform ready for presentation, one plank of which indorses the Potter investigating resolution, another favors the Wood Tariff bill. Bentley withdrew from the National ticket for Supreme Judge to day, and Chief-Justice Agnew, Republican, was substituted. This will give Agnew increased strength in the Convention to-morrow, where, notwithstanding his politics, he will be backed from the start by the Barr faction, who think he is the only man that can best Sterrett, the Benchlieren panalose. The probties, he will be backed from the start by the Barr faction, who think he is the only man that can beat Sterrett, the Republican position. The probabilities are, however, that Ross will be selected for the position, chiefly because he is supported by Wallace. The Convention will probably continue two days.

To the Western Associated Press.

Perresuma, May 21.—The entire list of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which weeks here to near the pressure.

meets here to-morrow, with many prominent of the party, have arrived in the city, of the party, have arrived in the city, and aspiring candidates have opened their headquarters in the principal hotels. Ex-Senator Buckalew will be permanent Chairman, but it is not known at this hour who will fill the chair temporarily. The platform is not yet in shape, but will probably declare against freight discrimination and the Free Pass bill, commend Congressional investigation of the election frauds in the South, and contain a strong plank on the protection of home industry.

GOV. SMITH, OF WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Manison, Wis., May 21.—Goy. Smith, who has seen absent at Washington on business of the State for the past two weeks, returned home last night.
The Governor reports that the present action of the Democracy in relation to their pretended in-vestigation is so barefaced an attempt to create political capital that the Republicans at the Capital re more united than ever. Never since the lnau armony as at present. The President and his harmony as at present. The President and his party in Congress are on the most amicable terms of agreement, and nothing yet appears upon the political horizon capable of preventing a strong, united, and successful fall campaign. The Democrats have overreached themselves in attempting to investigate the Republicans and not allowing themselves to be investigated, and, in the judgment of Gov. Smith. could not have done a better thing to unte the Republican party. The Governor thinks Mr. Hayes' eyes, by the action of the Democrats in the House, have been opened, and now be will look to the eyes, by the action of the Democrats in the House, have been opened, and now be will look to the Northern Republicans, where his strength really is, and has been, for support. The Governor expresses his high admiration of President Hayes as a gentleman, believing him to be an Executive in whom the utmost confidence can be placed, and whom to know thoroughly is to indorse.

INDIANA GREENBACKERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune, INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—The National State onvention to-morrow will be composed of about 300 delegates,—not one-third of the number named in the call of the Central Committee. Ther are not many in town to-night, one district with ninety-nine delegates being represented at the preliminary meeting by but fifteen persons. There is little or no speculation as to the composi-tion of the ticket, but the following is most proba-ble: Secretary of State, Jackson H. Wright, of Marion County, an old Republican and the chief man of the Labor party; Auditor, Eden H. Fisher, a one-legged soldier, Auditor of Noble County. In 1868 he was a candidate for Auditor before the Republican State Convention, and at one time was thought to be nominated, but a recall put John D. Evans in. Attorney-General, J. O. Green, of New Albany, of Democratic antecedents. The platform will contain the main features of the Toledo resolutions, and set forth that the party is not composed of repudiators, with a denunciation of any proposition looking to such a thing, also a demand for a usury law and large exemption from execution. Marion County, an old Republican and the chie

THE NATIONALS. HARRISBURG, Pa., May 21.—The Executive Committee of the National party met here this norning, over two-thirds of the State being re resented. The declinations of Benjamin S. Ber ley, nominees for Supreme Judge, and Christoph ley, nominees for Supreme Judge, and Christophe Shearer, for Lieutenant-Governor, were accepted Bentley says it is not necessary to state his reasons for declining, that he is in perfect harmony with the party ann its nominees, and will do all it his nower in support of the principles of the on and the success of the other. Judge Daniel Agnew was then unanimpusly nominated for Supreme Judge, and Daniel M. Steck, of Lycoming County, for Lieutenant-Governor.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS. Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

INNDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 21.—The State Republican Central Committee has organized as fol-lows: Pirst District, C. H. Wester, Vanderberg County; Second, W. A. Townsend, Pike; Third, Connty; Second, W. A. Townsend, Pike; Trird, Thomas O'Donnell, Floyd; Fourth. Dr. Lewis, Jefferson; Fifth. J. C. McKee, Wayne: Sixth, Joel Epperly, Madison; Seventh, Charles H. Test, Marion; Eighth, M. C. Rankin, Vilgo; Ninth. Robert Gregory, Lafayette; Tenth, J. B. Melroy, Carroll; Eleventh, Dr. M. B. Pleas, Howard; Twelfth, Frank T. Waring, Weils; Thirtoenth, C. B. Darrows, Steuben.

IOWA GREENBACKERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. BURLINGTON, Ia., May 21.-The Nationals of the First Congressional District of this State held a Convention at Mt. Pleasant to-day. Col. A. H. Berreman, of Henry County, was nominated for Congress. The Convention was addressed this afternoon by Gen. Weaver, and this evening by the Hon. D. P. Stubbs, late Democratic candidate for Governor.

DAFAYETTE FUNK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 21.—Mr. Lafayette
Funk, of Shirley, is announced by the Daily Pantagraph as a candidate for the Legislature. He is a leading Republican of McLean County, and, in mominated, will be elected by a heavy majority.

THE DELAVAN SCANDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 21.—The Investigating Committee on the Delavan Institute scandal case which is at present occupying the attention of the Committee on Charities and Reform, met Monday fternoon in this city at the Watertown Junet House, and received the testimony of Miss Emily Eberice, of this place, who was an inmate of the Eberice, of this place, who was an inmate of the Delavan Asylum for some years. The investigation is conducted with closed doors. Miss Eberlee's testimony occupied the afternoon and evening, when the Committee adjourned to meet at Lawell Tuesday and take the evidence of Mrs. Klong, after which the Committee will return here to cross-examine Miss Eberlee. It transpires that Miss E.'s testimony does not in the least-reflect upon the defendants in this scandal case, and gives little aid or comfort to the prosecution.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, May 21.—Steamships Weser and Anglia, from New York; Switzerland, Philadelphia, and Partina, from Boston, have arrived out. FATHER POINT, May 21.—Corinthian, from Liverpool, has passed in. Boston, May 21.—Arrived, Iberian, from Liverpool.

New York, May 21.—Arrived, steamships Russia, from Liverpool; State of Virginia and Ethiopia, from Giargow: Herder, from Hamburg; and Periere, from Havre.

THE FENIANS. North Thoy, Vt., May 21.—A correspondent of the Associated Press visited several of the princi-pal towns on the Canadian border, and finds every ammunition, and are ready at an hour's notice to

ORIME.

THE MYERSTOWN CONFESSION Myenstrown Confession of the Myenstrows, Fa. May 21.—Thus far only one person is implicated by the confession of John Stover, the westliky citizen of this place who, npon bis deathbed, confessed to the murder of four men. Isaac Loeb to his name, and he lives in Lebanon. He denies knowing anything of the murders. He acknowledges having made several canal-trips with Stover, but declares that he knows nothing of any classical blood. Geograp Refereiturer went be-Stover, but declares that he knows nothing of any deeds of blood. George Heficituger went before Squire Focsey to-day to make amdavit in regard to the confessions given him, but was called home on account of sickness in his family. Mrs. Stover, in an interview this afternoon, said that her husband died of consumption; that prior to his heath he prayed incessantly, and appeared to have great trouble on his mind. prior to his heath he prayed incessantly, and appeared to have great trouble on his mind. She saked him whether he had anything to say, and he replied that he had not. But Messrs. Heffieldinger and Daub and Mrs. Heffieldinger were with him alone during the night when her husband died, and he might have made the confession then. Mrs. Stover said there existed no spite between her farmly and those whom the confession is said to implicate. The affidivit will probably not be taken until to-morrow.

VOSBURGH, WIFE-POISONER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Counsel for Vosburgh still leave their opponents, the Court, and everybody else in the dark as to their line of defense. He said tartar emetic was much used twenty-five years ago, but not much now. He found no symptoms of tartar emetic in the patient. Dr. James Wilkinson testified to a con-sultation held by Drs. Flint, Forman, Carpenter, suitation held by Drs. Flint, Forman, Carpenter, and himself March 2 upon this case. They found nothing to indicate poisoning by tartar emetic, nor was it possible, in his opinion, that, when antimony had been used for three or four weeks, the patient could suddenly stop vomiting and retain food. Dr. Forman testised in a like manner until court adjourned.

AN IMPOTENT CONCLUSION.

Moore and a variety-performer named Walter Aldons, charged with conspiring to convict four other persons of mardering Anthony Miller, at the
suburban Town of Norris, was discharged at the
Police Court to-day. The Police Justice decided
that the detective was guilty of over-zeal rather
than actual criminality in extorting bogus confessions from two of the prisoners. ANOTHER SWINDLER.

ANOTHER SWINDLER.

Boston, May 21.—Darwin E. Stack, a wellknown insurance agent at Malden, has fied, having been detected in grave frauds upon the companies he represented. The extent of his frauds
is not yet known. Investigation has already
brought to light eighty-four policies issued by him
in the Home, of New York, and Frankin, of
Philadelphia, and not reported to the Companies,
and upon which he had collected the premiums.
Circulars are being issued by the Companies to
endeavor to learn the extent of the frauds. A TERRIBLE SUSPICION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 21.—William Russell, one of the two young men who on Sunday last discovered the dead body of little Maggie Dody, who was outraged and murdered in the Township of Utica on the 6th inst., has been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the crime. MOONSHINERS.

NASHVILLE, May 21.—A posse of revenue men returned to-day from a fifteen-day raid in Hickman, Perry, Hardin, Wayne, Giles, and Lawrence Counties, this State. Nine illicit distilleries were destroyed and several arrests made. RESPITED. HARRISBURG, Pa., May 21.—Dennis Donnell, the Schuylkill Molly Maguire who was to have been hanged at Pottsville to-morrow, was to-day re-spited by the Governor for twenty days, in order to allow the bondemned more time to prepare for his death.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Convention divided itself into three sections this norning.—Educational, National Science, and tate Charities. President Gilman delivered an earnest address

apon "The Difference Between College and Uni He was followed by Prof. Pierce, of Harvard. upon the same subject.

Prof. Warder, of this city, read a paper upon "Agricultural Education," and Prof. Sewall on Ethical Education."

In the Scientific Section, Gov. Hoyt, of Wyo-

ming, presided.

The subject of "Forestry" was discu The subject of "Forestry" was discussed by a number of delegates, and subsequently the subject of "Sewer-Gas" was considered.

In the Department of Education, President D. C. Gilman opened the exercises with a paper on "Differences between Colleges and the University," He considered the College as the High-School and place for instruction,—the place where discipline and control were acquired preliminary to higher acquisitions. The University ne considered the place for the investigation,—for laboratory experiments and feraishing opportunities for fried om in the pursuit of knowledge in the advanced departments. It should supplement the college. Such instructors necessarily few in numbers, would be of untiold importance and value in developing the yet undiscovered facts and principles of all our learning.

In the course of his remarks, he explained the

In the course of his remarks he explained the plan of the University at Baltimore.

In the discussion which followed, Prof. Pierce, of Harvard; Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, Prof. Stone, and others participated. Prof. R. B. Warde followed with a paper on Religious Education.

Stone, and others participated. Prof. R. B. Warde followed with a paper on Religious Education.

President Sewall, of Urbana University, followed with a paper on "Ethical Education." He claimed that intellectual education with a substantial basis of moral development and training was almost powerless to preserve the individual and State from vice, crime, and retrogression in ali that was useful and good.

At the general session, Dr. John A. Warden read a pager on "Forestry." Dr. Barthalow, of Chachmati, followed with a paper on "The Relation of Sewer-Gas to the Production of Specific Disease." He denied that sewer gas produces specific disease, unless direct evidence can be furnished that the germs of these diseases exist in the sewer atmosphere. This paper was debated by Col. Anderson, City Engineer of Cincinnati, who explained the condition of Cincinnati sewers, and told how to improve them. The latter was requested to prepare his remarks for publication.

At the afternoon session there was the largest attendance of the day, caused by an address by the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, on "The Silver Question." This was followed by a paper on the monetary situation by 8. Pans Horton, of Pomeroy, O. A paper on "Soccis Resumption as Affected by Recent Legislation." by Horace White, terminated the atternoon session.

The vending session was devoted to an address on "Taxation," by Prof. Cooley, of the Michigan University, and another by John H. Anes, of Nebraska, on "Local and State Taxation."

The Conference of Charities met at 10 a. m., with representatives present from some fifteen States. Gov. Bishop delivered the opening ad-

The Conference of Charities met at 10 a. m., with representatives present from some fifteen States. Gov. Bishop delivered the opening address.

The most interesting paper read at the afternoon session was that of Dr. Henry B. Wheelwright, of Massachuseits, on "Ontdoor Medical Relief." It was an elaborate practical statement of the Massachuseits mode of taking care of the sick poor under medical supervision by the State. He showed that outdoor relief, when properly guarded, diminishes pauperism rather than increases it.

Henry E. Peliew, of New York, gave an account of outdoor relief in that city, and Prof. W. H. Taylor, of Cincinnati, "teated on "Medical Charities in Cincinnati."

Henry W. Lord presented a report on charitable legislation during 1877 and 1878.

The principus papers to morrow will be by Dr. Nathan Allen, of Massachuseits, on "The Prevention of Crime, Disease, Insanity, and Pauperism," and by the Rev. F. H. Wines, of Illinois, on "Insane Hospitals,"

A HEAVY CASE.

A HEAVY CASE.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 21.—The great suit of the Lenox Plate Glass Company against William E. Dodge, of New York, to recover damages to the amount of \$600,000, was begun in the Supreme Court this morning. The case for the plaintiff is oriefly this: In 1870 Dodge and others were interested in a concern in Philadelphia which was making white glass from eryolite. The Plate Glass Company was making plate glass in the Lenox furnace. Dodge induced the Glass Company to undertake the manufacture of this white glass or porcelain from cryolite, representing that it was very profitable, and the Glass Company, trusting to these representations, invested all its property in the business, and was unterly ruined. It was subsequently discovered that, while Dodge had been making representations of large profits made by the Philadelphia concern, Dodge was

CASUALTIES. A FATAL EXPLOSION.

HALIFAX, May 21.—A melaschely occurred at the Syndney coal-miner this by which a number of lives were lost by which a number of five walnuble property destroyed. The accidence caused by the explosion of gas. At the occurred there were between thirty and to reached on account of foul air. Pubeen started in the Queen's pit to the circulation of air by passages when with the new winnow. It was thought the Chief Overseer, and Oram, his ass escaped by the passage connecting works, but they are now given up as ing has been heard of them. It is said the ing has been heard of them. It is said the rect the pit where the explosion took place has fall in. covering a number of nice. The first to the mine after the explosion were three both named Sullivan, who succeeded in recting the colliers who had been overcome by gas. The said work in the couth side of the mine said of injured. Besides Greenwell and has been overcome, the following are known to be billed: in doch McDonald, Larry McNeil, Robert Hulenland Robert Malhara.

BUN OVER AND BILLED. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 21.—A young marsed Sullivan, a brokeman on the Grand Rasi & Indiana Railroad, was almost instantly killed Howard City this evening. He was trying to: Howard City this evening.

couple two cars while the train was moving as and, slipping, fell under the wheels, whe over an arm, a leg, and a part of his body romains were taxen through this city on the to his home, and to he in Lagrange, Ind.

A FALLING GIRDER, NEW YORK, May 21.—While the iron girder of the Elevated Raftroad was being hatted in posi-tion this morning, the chain care way and the loo girder fell to the ground, fatally injuring William Berriman and Thomas Kennedy, and breaking th leg of J. H. Robinson.

FRANCESCO.

The Perilous Voyage of a Brazilian Negro
in Quest of Libesty.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, May 21.—The bark Carpe Long,
which arrived here from Buene Ayres of they
day, brought a Brazilian negro who was pighe
from a raft in mid-ocean, dying from starration.

Francesco, the negro, escaped with two commaion convicts from the Island of Parnando de Raonha, to which he was senteneed for burday.

The three men built a raft of driftwood, and with
a piece of old sail and a few provisions, salied he

The three men built a raft of driftwood, and, win a piece of old sail and a few provisions, aslied by freedom. They were becalmed, and the provisions pave out the third day. One course was prostrated by fever, and next day his body slid from the frail craft. And then came a terrible storm, in which the mast and the remaining companion were swept away. Three days more Frincesco floated at the mercy of wips and wave, without food or water, and unconscious much of the time. On the tenth day the Caris Long bore down upon him. Hewas discovered and rescued. Water, followed by gin and water, revived him till be could bear food. The Long Captain refused to give the monyel upto the authorities at Matanzas, saying he deserved liberty for his triais. Now, the Captain, having byeight Francesco here, doesn't knew what to de with him, and wishes he would run away.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Madison, Wis., May 21 .- The following wa ssued to-day by the Governor of Wisconsis: PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the urgent demand for a revision of the General Statutes and the unpractibility of perfecting a revision thereof at the reginar session of the Legislature constitute an extraordinary occasion within the meaning of the Constitution, now, therefore, complying with the request contained in the joint resolution approved Marsh 21, 1878, in pursuance of the authority in me vested by the Constitution, 1, William E. Smith, Governor of the State of Wisconst.

State in special session at Malson.

hereby convene the Legislature.
State in special session at Madison, on Tuesday, the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon. In testimony whereof I have herenate set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, this Flut day of May, in the year one thousand eight handred and seventy-eight. By the Governor,

WILLIAM E. SMITH.

S. B. WARNER, Secretary of State.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22-1 a. m.—Indications:
For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley raing, followed by fallowing barometer, cooler sorthern winds veering to warmer easterly or southern. partiy cloudy weather and possibly continue rain.

For the Upper Lake Region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleya falling baropeter, increasing easterly to southerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with rain in he issi, and possibly extending to the second district.

For the Lower Lake region and Middle Sistes, rising barometer, northwest to sortheast whits, and cooler, clear weather, followed in the former by falling barometer and easterly to south winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CRICAGO, MAY 21.

Time. | Bar. | Thr Hu. | Wend. | Vel. | Bn. | Wenthe 8:53 a.m. 30.121 50 72 8.E. 8 Cloudy.
11:18 a.m. 30.199 52 66 8.E. 12 Cloudy.
2:00 p.m. 30.211 52 65 8.E. 12 Cloudy.
3:05 q.m. 30.211 50 72 8.E. 10 Fac.
3:05 q.m. 30.211 50 72 8.E. 10 Fac.
0:00 p.m. 30.222 50 72 8.E. 4 Cloud.

FINANCIAL

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Galena, Ill., May 21.—The failure of Comal
Botwell, one of the loading clothing merchant of
this city, is reported. His liabilities are estimated
at \$8,000; assets less than one-half that ameni.
Mr. Botwell was Treasurer of Stauben Lodge, is.
321, 1. O. O. F., and had several thousand dollar
of lodge funds in his possession. The Trustes of
that organization and his sureries now have posession of the store.

New York, May 21.—The only important failure announced to-day was that of Charles Merfil
& Sons, manufacturers of hardware. Their
losses by fire. Liabilities shout \$150,000, with assects nominally larger. The firm had at one time a
contract to manufacture goods for the Taraish
Government.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 21.—H. S. White, a
prominent merchant of Marshal County, this State,
made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, Sixmade an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, Sixmonth of the county of the county of the South of th FINANCIAL

Soc. 000. Special Disposed to The Tribuna.

Easy Sagnaw, Mich., May 21.—A Weinette d.
Bro., Farniture dealers, made an assignment today for the benealt of their creditors. Liabilities,
\$10,000; assets, \$3,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New York, May 21.—Cardinal Mcci
rived from Europe this moraing.

Boston, Mass., May 21.—Harvard stad been recently discovered by the college as saving knowledge of the examination par having knowledge of the examination pales, fore being regularly issued, and two members of the Junior class have been expelled, and one of two employees removed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—In the Common Price Court to-day the jury returned a verdict for 2500, 600 in flavor of the Commonweath to Philip L. Smith et al., against Francis Person see Patrick Pitzpatrick. This was a unit in which the executor of a deceased man's exists became insolvent, and his bondomen, Feron and Pitzpatrick were successfully sued for the amount of his anation.

550, 000, was to-day noticed for trial yer, attorney for Beal. The case wain this circuit over a year ago, and at the request of Dr. Douglas, transfers boun circuit

MEXICANIZA

The Copperhead-Rel Oust the Presid Revolution

How the New Democ lion Is Regarded ing Journa

Self-Acousing Rogues Business---Is Pott or a Tool Brief Expressions of

Number of Sta

ernors. THE PRES
THE NEW REBELL,
Nete York Tribus
The Democratic majority in it
sentatives have finally forced it
resolution. What the country
proceeding it is not difficult to
the Republican minority in the it
to be seen in the ringing address
sms out to the voters of the Unit
such they boldly charge that it
the President by revolution.
The Democratic resolution is
said knavish, it is an attempt to
bellion against lawful authority,
it could be resisted as a matter of
the twas a duty to resist it.
The men who talk of impeace
result and excuse are guilty of
of gentlemen, for they know
the least idea of making William
ident. The men who gretond
teation to disturb the Presiden
gality of falsehood, first by the
resolution of the base of the second by the action of the base
second by the action of the Da
a resolution disclaiming such it
way, except by revolution, to
Vice-President who have been
and recognized by both House
whose right is suestained by the
resolutionary intent is wholly demonstrated by the proposed precisely THE PRE

civil-Service reform they are monthly feel, had record from ope upon the currency question the hundered, and divided, streponents and weakening the measures; their investigations a law country; their pretended ecothoroughly exposed that the make boast of it before the monthly in coherent and inharms thing except the unanimons power, has been puttering we months in a vain endeavor is solid foothold for itself. De failures, it comes back at last hie of election frauds, and the den was fairly elected Presidenth on the way of capital, but it's doubtless the old gentleman knowing pretty well the stuff to looked forward to just this e donoties the out getter the stuff thowing pretty well the stuff thoward to just this er may be by and by he will rise, mittee with the remark: "worth a cent; your forte is to looking for somebody to vindic him here." And then he will and employ a bureau and devi

so-called confessions of fraud canvass of 1876. At first blue singular that so many men sh long before they clea flous stuff which must have hearts. It is singular that n ons throng of penitents was confession, which is said to b until there was an attemot in vestigation by Congress. No passed, while McLin, Dennis and all the rest, have carried about with them; and nobod them until everything bad be grand explosion. Them, with the sum of conspirators on the nashed down to the footlight plans and plots to the generations of these bad men heard whispers, until the destruct Preparations for firing their in Perhaps one answer may that all these men profess to Mr. McLin, for example, we guilty secret long before he ing for the Administration to Republicans. He tardily oparty to certain fran a laichne County, Florida. In April, 1878. Why did law hy has he all this time stoundoubtedly has, that the Ahonest one? Why has he add for so long a time? He deck confessed at last, becaus President would not Republicans of the Sou what that means. To man in politics is to official outronage. The sniv that he was not so taken cargive the world his pretent and been rewarded, he woul argot, have "split" on his Dennis. He complains the until there was an atter argot, have "split" on Dennis. He complains without psy, and that a nice conscience for the sake did not take care of him. turned State's evidence, and of ingratitude as well as co. The same is true of the m

The same is true of the miscome of the Democratic par promise Attorney-General Ing bribed election inspects witnesses, according to his moved to repentance at failure to secure a At the very last, while his cock-and-bull story, self with the plaint, "I we or its equivalent in money. It should be observed to for they are rassends on the have been very easily kep object to keep them quismuch to pacify McLin or De object to keep them qui much to pacify McLin or Dison. They did not want at been given to other allege men would have us believe was made Secretary of the for corrupting the filection in a service men would have us believe was made Secretary of the for corrupting the filection in a service men in the for corrupting the filection in a service musicin for similar services. The self-confessed forgers now coming to the front with far humbler places to believe them now, the Reg explicable fatulty, refused ices and compensate thus age which has been bestow claim upon the Administrices. The Republican u credit this sort of evidence meas to plan and execute were destitute of that com means to keep silent their house of the offer would be reckoned. We are told that the self would be reversed for the compensation has been compensation has been compensation has been a for the offenses charged and they have been differently, and other off reasury, and other off reasury, and other off results we treated their pilices with greater indifficulations of the offenses charged and have treated their pilices with greater indifficulations.

believe that men we rupt means were gut throwing off the o convict them; and which fail from the fled their demands. any such instance o wickedness? The o wickedness? The who bles is, that the Repu conspiracy to steal the sna; that residents of programme:

at the bottom of the shart, and to be in the pit, and they cannot account of foul air. Fires h in the Queen's pit to res n of air by passages which common winnow. It was thought Greenwareer, and Oram, his assistant a passage connecting with the ey are now given up as lost, as meared of them. It is said assistant the control of the pick as meared of them. It is said assistant the control of the pick as a meared of them.

UN OVER AND BILLED.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

D RAPIDS, Mich., May 21.—A young

sullivan, a brukeman on the Grand T

FALLING GIRDER.

May 21. —While the fron g. Railroad was being heisted ling, the chain cave way and

FRANCESCO.

SPECIAL SESSION.

of the state of Wisconsin, so convene the Legislature of said in special session at Madison, usday, the 4th day of June next, at 12 k noon. In testimony whereof I have hereet my hand and caused the Great Seal of the of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the oil, in the City of Madison, this 21st day of in the year one thousand eight hundred and ty-eight. By the Governor, William E. BRITH.

THE WEATHER.

FIGE OF THE CHIEF STONAL OFFICER, WASHre, D. C., May 22-1 a. m. Indications:
lennessee and the Ohio Valley raing, fola by fallowing barometer, cooler northerly
recring to warmer easterly or southeast,
y cloudy weather and possibly in the western
one rain.

dy weather and possibly in the significant of the control of the c

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

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Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORK, May 21.—The only important fall
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ment, W. Va., May 21.—H. S. White, a continuous of Marchal County, this State, a assignment yesterday. Liabilities, \$35, he assets will probably reach \$40,000 to

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
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AGINAW, Mich., May 21.—A. Weinecke &
raiture dealers, made an assignment tohe benefit of their creditors. Liabilities,
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CASUALTIES. How the New Democratic Rebel-A FATAL EXPLOSION. lies Is Regarded by Lead-May 21.—A melanchely the Syndney coal-mines the ing Journals.

MAccusing Rogues in the Fraud Business---Is Potter a Fool or a Tool?

MEXICANIZATION.

The Copperhead-Rebel Plot to

Oust the President by

Revolution.

prief Expressions of Views by a Number of State Governors.

THE PRESS.

THE PRESS.

THE NEW REBELLION.

New York Tribune.

The Democratic majority in the House of Repressives have finally forced through the Potter solution. What the country will think of this seesing it is not difficult to conjecture. What is Expidican minority in the House think of it is larger in the ringing address which they have in the policy charge that this is a plot to out it is resident by revolution.

The Democratic resolution is not only indecent in the Individual to the resisted as a matter of right; in the lating against lawful authority. In either aspect a real that was duty to resist it.

The new who talk of impeachment as a possible will take accuse are guilty of a cheat unworthy endiemen, for they know that they have not a least idea of making william A. Wheeler President for the President's title are proved in the president's title are proved in the president's title are proved in the production as to the Maryland memorial, and and by the action of the Democratic caucus on involution disclaiming such intent. There is no involution are intent in wholly defeated, Republicancy intent is wholly defeated, Republicancy in Opperheads were treated when the first whillin began.

The mocratic party has been laboring as no

smouth to treat all compromises and adjustments at may be proposed precisely as "peace-at-any-spis" (Opperheads were treated when the first shellion began.

The Democratic party has been laboring as no stress when the first own first own the first own first own the fi prilous Voyage of a Brazilian Negro
in Quest of Liberty.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna,
Yone, May 21. The bark Carrie Long,
crived here from Buenos Ayres on Moninght a Brazilian negro who was picked
aft in mid-ocean, dying from starvation.
The bark the companicts from the Island of Fernando de Naris which he was sentenced for burglary,
see men built a raft of driftwood, and, with
of old sail and a few provisions, sailed for
They were becained, and the proviste out the third day. One conviet was
and by fever, and next day his body slid
is frail craft. And then came a terrible
in which the mast and the remaining comwere swept wway. Three days more Franfloated at the mercy of wipd and
without food or water, and unconacious
the time. On the tenth day the Carrie
are down upon him. He was discovered and
Water, followed by gin and water, reim till he could bear food. The Long's
refused to give the convict upite the auist Matanza, saying he deserved liberty
rians. Now, the Captain, having brought
to here, doesn't Know whas to do with
d wishes he would run away.

SPECIAL SESSION

MP-ACCUSING ROGUES IN THE FRAUD BUSI-NESS. There is a certain family likeness in all of the scalled confessions of fraud in the Presidential sevaes of 1876. At first blush it seems a little before they cleansed their bosoms of the perrts. It is singular that not one of the numer-throng of penitents was moved to that open fession, which is said to be good for the soul, mitesion, which is said to be good for the soul, mill there was an attemot made to cause an instigation by Congress. Nearly two years have pased, while McLin, Dennis, Selkirk, Anaerson, at all the rest, have carried their dreadful secrets foot with them; and nobody heard a sign from two until everything had been arranged for the gad explosion. Then, with one accord, like a use of conspirators on the mimic stage, they all maked down to the footlights and confided their pans and plots to the general public. Why were use of these bad men heard from, except in dark thispers, until the destructives had made their reparations for firing their mine?

Fethap one answer may be found in the fact hat all these usen profess to have had a grisvance. It, McLin, for example, would have revealed his faily secret long before he did, but he was waiting for the Administration to recognize the Southern lapublicans. He tardily confesses that he was

by ferthe Administration to recognize the Southern bashlicans. Be tardily confesses that he was part to certain fram s in Archer Township. Alachan County, Florida. He confesses his guilt in April, 1878. Why did he not confesse before: They has be all this time stoully maintained, as he associatedly has, that the Alachan canvass was an lonest one? Why has he added perjury to forgery for solong a time? He declares that he reluctantly confessed at last, because he saw that the President would not take care of the Republicans of the South. We all know what that means. To "take care of "a man in politics is to reward him with official nationage. The sniveling McLin complains that he was not so taken care of, and therefore he prette world nis pretended confession. If he had been rewarded, he would not, in the thieves' argot, have "split" on his employers. So with Dennis. He complains that he did dirty work without py, and that after he had violated his nice conscience for the sake of the party, the party did not take care of him. Therefore, he, too, turned State's evidence, and accumed his betrayers of ingratitude as well as corruption.

The same is true of the man Sclairk, whose ridulous story was so conspicuously paraded by some of the Democratic papers as certain to compounise Attorney-General Taft. This fellow, having bribed election inspectors and suborned false witnesses, according to his own story, was finally moved to repentance and confession by his failure to secure a promised Consulship. At the very last, while he was recling off his cock-and-bull story, he interrupted himself with the plaint, "I want my intile Consulship. At the very last, while he was recling of his cock-and-bull story, he interrupted himself with the plaint, "I want my intile Consulship. At the very last, while he was recling of his cock-and-bull story, he interrupted himself with the plaint, so which leads be the subscending the Bleection Supervisors in Louisians, and that ex-Gov. Noyee was liver the French must be be be subscended wit

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

sectal Dispatch to The Tribuse.

ou, Mich May 21.—The old libel-enit

8. Dougra rs. Rice A. Beal, damages
was to day noticed for trial by A. J. Savrney for Beal. The case was commencedrout over a year ago, and afterwards, at
set of Dr. Douglas, transferred to the Cas-The Democratic majority in the House of Repre-ntatives have deliberately placed their country a position of emulation of the Mexican exam-ie in Presidential elections. This is done in

Of course there is a claim of fraud. There always is a claim of fraud when professional polificians have spent their money in organizing what is supposed to be victory and it turns out to be defeat. This is especially the case if the persons disappointed happen to have implanted in their bosoms the great opinion that anything called by the name of Democracy is an unmixed good, and whose roligious conviction is, that the Democratic party is an infailible organization, invincible by virtue of its divinity, and, therefore, unavoidably defrauded if distented.

The Democratic party, through its representatives in the House, has Mexicanized itself, and sieps to the front with a programme of anarchy. It is vain and foolish to say that those who take this view are opposed to the investigation of frand. We are opposed to stirring up unprofusible strife. The bands of the Democratic party are not so clean that it should be solicitous te deplay them; and, indeed, there is nothing in the proceedings of Consress that argues anxiety for do so, for they carefully limited the scope of their laquiries. They never proposed to examine the frauds in which they were concerned in this city, and which displayed extensive machinery and abundant pecuniary resources, derived from the immediate neighborhood of their Presidential candidate. We have not noted any whement ardor to look into the telegraphic correspondence between Gramercy Park and Oregon. about the purchase of an Elector, or into the record of the snot-gup party of Mississippi. We are therefore ready to acquit the Democratic party of any overbearing propensity to pursue fraud for the sake of the vindication of abstract virtue.

There was room for honest differences of opinion

ocrait party of any overbearing propensity to pursue fraud for the sake of the windication of abstract virtue.

There was noom for honest differences of opinion as to the result of the last Presidential election. It was clear that the people of Oregon intended to have cast their Electoral votes for liayes. It was clear that the people of Oregon intended to have cast their Electoral votes for liayes. It was clear that the people of Oregon intended to have cast their Electoral votes for liayes. It was clear that there was a great conspiracy organized by the aid of an abundant money to carry Chio for Tilden by the employment of gangs of repeaters. It was certain that the colored voters had been intimidated by a policy of assassinating them in more than one of the Southern States, when the great clause of the treaty by which the Confederate States were restored to the nation was that there should be associated with general assassinating impartial suffrage. It was certain that among the dissuited States South Carolina was Republican, Florida dependent upon very remote back counties, and Louisiana union the enforcement, through the Returning Board, of the laws provided to prevent the Introduction of assassination as the essential part of the political system. It was clear, too, that the Democrars had a large majority of the popular vote as cast—a result likely to appear at all elections if it is the basis of operations that the Democrary have an inalienable right to employ the shotgun in the country districts against Republicans whose color displeases them, and to march to the political election. Not through any fault of their own, but in consequence of the defective system of ascertaling the result of a contact for the Chief Magneracy have an inalienable right to employ the shotgun in the country districts against Republicans whose color displeases them, and to march to the political discretive and the result of their own, but in consequence of the defective system of ascertaling the result of a contact for the Chie

and parties. The main thing was the preservation of peace.
Quotations from the debates show the heartiness with which this adjustment was approved by leading men, North and South, of both parties, and the press teemed with expressions of joyful congratulation that the Republic had been guided through a perilous pass unharmed. The Democratic claim that there could be no honest iesus from the Commission if not in their favor, is insulting and preposterous. The cry of frand which has been ringing aince the Commission decided that on the face of the returns Hayes was elected, is itself a fraud of the worst kind,—and after long nursing and magnifying by rockless sensationalists, this fraud has become a nuisance of national proportions.

sensationslists, this fraud has become a nuisance of national proportions.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden never was in favor of the Electoral Commission. He opposed it strenuously, and wanted to use the militia of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey. Delaware, and Maryland to support his title. He took advantage of the disappointment of his partisans with the Commission to procure a declaration from the House that he had been elected, and the present House has just been used to revive the contest that there was reason to hope the Commission had closed forever. The object is not investigation. There is no reason to suppose that there is anything unto hope the Commission had closed forever. The jobject is not investigation. There is no reason to suppose that there is anything unknown of the play of the sharp managers of the contending parties in Florida, that can be turned up worthy of the public attention. But the Democratic members of the House want a fight over the Presidency, or are, at least, incapable of resisting diffectually the evil influence of their associates. The investigation is merely to furnish fuel for a malignant fire that has been kept steadily burning. The proceedings are taken in the true Mexican appirit. They indicate that the party is ready to apply the Mexican methods. This party has already secured the next Senate; but they have made the issue upon which the next House must be chosen, and that is, whether the Mexicano-Democracy shall be trusted with power in both Houses of Congress. We shall see whether, in the judgment of the country, we should enter upon the Mexican highway. It is a broad road, and several Republic have passed down and out that way.

A VICTORY THAT IS WORSE THAN DEFEAT. Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).
The Democrats have at last succeeded in getting their resolution for a one-sided and partisan in-vestigation of the Florida and Louisiana frauds

through the House.

The week closes with a Democratic victory, but it is one of those victories that are worse than defeat. The issue was clear and simple from the

it is one of those victories that are worse than defeat. The issue was clear and simple from the first. If there were to be any investigation, there onght to be a fuil investigation; no vahid reason could be given for confining the inquiry to two States except a purpose to question the Presidential title which those States helped establish. The Democrate, therefore, have coufessed their unwillingness for a thorough investigation at the same time that they have aroused suspiction of their litimate intention to reopen the Presidential settlement.

The Republicans come out of the fight with all the honors. Though there have been signs the last two days that some of their leaders regretted the original promise to support the Democratic resolution if its scope were broadened, the party second is that it would favor investigation is only it were full and fair. They were entirely justified in opposing the outrageously unjust proposition of the Democrate, and making them wait until they could get a morum of their party to put it through. The country will condemn the partisanship which has initiated; this investigation, and suspect the movement of meaning serious mischief. There are undoubtedly Democrats in the House who are ready for almost any measure to get Hayes out of the White House. It was not supposed that they were many or influential, but the course of events during the past week must inevitably arouse fear that a considerable portion of the party are willing to precipitate a fresh contest over the Presidency upon a weary counity.

Of course the country will not allow any movement for disturbing Mr. Hayes' tenure of the White House to make any real progress. The public won't swallow the campaign manifesto of the Reunbliean Congressional Committee at a single zulp, but it will keep a close eye on events at Washington. And if the leaders of the Democracy should be mad enough to seriously propose a reversal of the Electoral settlement, they will get a response from the country within twenty-four hours that will m

hours that will make them take the back track without any unnecessary delay.

There is one good thing about the investigation,—it will show what there is in the mysterious talk so long current about terrible evidence against Sherman, Noyes, and the rost. If the Secretary of the Treasnry, the Minister to France, or any other public servant, has been guilty of corruption, the country wants to know it. If they have not, the country also wants to know that. Let us have the facts.

EXPECTION OF REVOLUTION. REBELLION OR REVOLUTION.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The past few days has developed enough of the The past few days has developed enough of the secret purposes of the Democracy for it to be reasonably certain that their resolution to investigate the so-called Florida frauds has a far-reaching and dangerous object. It aims at no less than the placing of Tilden in the Presidency, in place of flayes. If the many avowals of Democrats, that they had no such purpose, is thought to be an off-set to the idea of a revolutionary subversion of the Presidential office, it will be remembered that these who made such avowals protested that they would resist the opening of the subject at all. Yet they have been driven by the cancus to do this very thing. If it be argued that they cannot, through impeachment, put him out or office without a two-thirds vote of the Senate, we answer, this is not their programme. The House of Representatives has already passed a resolution affirming that Tilden was elected. If the Democrate elect a majority of the next House, they will have the Senate aiso, and thus, by a mere majority vote, can determine to recognize Tilden and not hayes. The senate will accept only Tilden's nominations, and the House his messages. Hayes can be ignored,—and this, it is believed, is the plan. The theory has been put forth that, if they can connect some person who has received an appointment from Hayes with an act of fraud, we do not pretend to say which, if any, of these plans may be adopted,—only that the present proceedings mean other and future movements looking to a change in the Presidency.

It is well to look this grave issue in the face, and to call it by the right mane. It is rebellon,—or

adopted.—only that the present proceedings mean other and future movements looking to a change in the Presidency.

It is well to look this grave issue in the face, and to call it by the right name. It is rebellion,—or revolution. As the Republican address has it, it Mexicanizes the Government.—by overturning the legally ascertained results of the election, by an illegal and extraordinary use of the powers of one branch of Government. If an honest investigation were meant, all alleged france should have been included,—although we think it was a tactical mistake for the Republicans to have made, or to accept, any proposition looking to investigation. An investigation of Democratic frauds, by such a committee as Randall would appoint, would be a farce. It is impossible that they would act justly. What they want is partisan advantage and capital, and an excuse to overturn the Presidency. This they will press after, without honest scruple, and in the most malevolent spirit. Their object is not concealed. They wish the evidence, true or failse, manufactured or real, to put Haves out of office and Tilden in. When what they have has been used in the canvass, this fall, it will have further use in the attempt to Mexicanize the Government when the elections are over. The New York press do not hesitate to declare that Tilden developed this move. Petros speut a night with Randall in Baltimore just as it was being precipi-

"much interested in the defeat of Wood's Tarif bill to pay any attention to other Congressional business as long as that was pending. Besides, they did not care about Haves. "Why," said Gov. Hartang, "look at the recent Republican Convention; they did not say a word to indicate that there was such a man as Hayes, and the platform and party ignored him, and they represent the feeling in the state. He was not at all alarmed about matters personally. THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

when the question of privilege came up. All amendments were refused, and the caucus plan was put through.

The right and wrong of this matter should be clearly understood. The title to the Presidential office was clearly settled, in conformity with the Constitution, before President Hayes was inaugurated. The Electoral Commission, sitting as a court, decided as to the legisity and trait of the conflicting returns that came before them. The result came before Concress, in joint session of the two Houses, and the votes of the several States were counted, in manner and form as provided by the Constitution. At the close of the count, Rutherford B. Hayes was acclared duly elected President for the United States. This constituted a legal title, that could only be set saids in one way,—by the contestant, who could be no other than Samuel J. Tilden, bringing the case before the Supreme Court of the United States within a given time. This has not been done, and the title is settled in law. So much is clear. If it were otherwise, if Congress or one branch thereof could go back of the title, and on an issue like that now raised could becloud or set it aside, a partisan Congress, opposed to the President, could at any time do this by getting up a pretext of fraud. It is evident that such a power does not exist, and should not, as with it insecurity would ever cling to the President's title.

Therefore the very attempt to becloud the title of the President could at any time do this by getting up a pretext of fraud. It is evident that such a power does not exist, and should not, as with it insecurity would ever cling to the President's title.

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highest privilege, they have initiated revolution. It is the old Rebellion in a new forth. It is the announcement that they mean to dominate this Government. It is the application of their Southers theory, that a warlike minority shall rule the nation. It is the subversion of every privatele on which the Government can peacefully stand. We are face to face with a new rebellion, and must meet it, not with amendments and compromises, but with stern, unfinching hostility. The peace conference of 1861 did not horevent or delay rebellion,—neither will compromises now. The Southern element has asserted itself, and will not be put back. If the responsibility for this action can be proven against Tilden he deserves to be hung as a traitor. It is not now a question of fraud,—that is passed. The election of 1878 was unfortunate,—out we honestly believe that more fraud and buildozing were practiced by the Democrate than can possibly be charged to Republicans. But be that as it may, the Fresidential title has been settled legally and rightly, and a conspiracy to unsettle it cannot be permitted, unless we choose to have the Government subverted. This is the issue now before us. A LAWLESS PARTY. Cleveland Herald

The recent performances of the Democrats in

The recent performances of the Democrats in washington ought to surprise nobody. True, they exhibit a glaring disregard of good faith, a defance of law, and a reckless readiness for revolution. All this, however, is what we might well expect from the history of the Democracy for the past twenty years. It has been essentially a lawless party. Failing to elect its President in 1860, the Southers was of the nearty always of the country. party. Failing to elect its fression in 1800, the Southern wing more or less openly sympathized with the effort to destroy the Union, and embarrassed the Government by secret conspiracies and draft-rlots. The mild, humane, and patriotic Lincoln was sigmatized as a monster of cruelty, or ridiculed as a low buffoon, because he sought to enforce the laws. After the Rebellion had been suppressed the Democracy in both sections of the country occupied liself for many years in assalling or abusing the reconstruction acts and the new amendments to the Constitution. Any law that did not have their support before its passage they threatened to mility afterward. The same want of respect for law as law characterized their position toward the financial legislation of the Government. The pledges of the nation to its creditors they constantly endeavored to violate. The public credit had no sanctity in their eves, and they were fruitful of schemes for repudiation. The Government had solemnly agreed to pay its bonds in coin, but the Democratis labored for ten years on various projects for paying them off in paper, giving notice at the same time that they never intended to redeem the paper. When, in spite of their efforts, a day was set for rosumption, they treated the statute fixing the date as of no account, and filled the land with clamor, seeking to prejudice the people against the law, and aniquancing their intention to disregard its pledge if they got the power.

The record of this party gave us no reason for thinking it would ablde loyally by the decision of the Electoral Commission in case that decision failed to out Mr. Tilden in the White House. In 1801 it took up arms against the anthority of a President whom all conceeded to be fairly and lawfully elected. Why should it be expected now to submit denounces as a fraud? Ah, but did not the Democratic party set up the flectoral Commission and agree to accept its verdict? Certainly; and that lact would debar any other party from turther actuation of all questions growing Southern wing of the party plunged the country into a wicked, fratricidal war, while the Northern

IS POTTER A POOL OR TOOL? Trey (N. Y.) Whig.

The introduction in the House of Representatives, on Monday last, by Clarkson N. Potter, of the investigation of frauds alleged to have taken place in Louisiana and Florida in the recent Presidential canvass, "and into all the facts which, in the judgment of said Committee. are connected with or pertinent thereto," has startled the nation. The subsequent failures and attempts of the Demowith or pertinent thereto," has startled the nation. The subsequent failures and attempts of the Democratic majority of the House to pass this resolution have not decreased the excitement, and just now the subject engages the attention of every lover as well as every hater of this Union. The Republican muority in the House, surprised by the suddenness and naracter of the attack, and not aware of its full import, sought to pace the investigation of matters pertaining to the late Presidential contest—if the resolution meant investigation—on a proper footing by including in the contemplated inquiry an examination into the frauds alleged to have taken place in Mississippi, South Carolina, and Oregon. This proposition the fair-minded and magnanimous Potter refused to entertain.

And now acies the question as to the part which Mr. Potter is acting in this matter. He is generally regarded as a shrewd and capable lawyer, and is accredited as possessing an ordinary amount of common sense. He is the son of that noblest, and purest, and grandest of the American Bishops, the late Alonzo Potter, and is the grandson of that distinguished educator, instructor, and prescher, the late Rev. Dr. Nott, formerly the President and the great motive-power of Union College. With such an ancestry, one would expect at least a patriot as the result. But it is generally believed that Mr. Potter's patriotism is not that which recognizes a Union as an object of regard, but fluds its limit of love of country in the State of which he is a citizen. In other words, he has been regarded as a State-Bights man, and it is toought that he had but little sympathy in the efforts made to preserve the Union from disintegration. In addition to this, Mr. Potter is an admirer of a man who has grown rich on the spoil of railroads: who is charged with defrauding the Government by withholding a portion of his incometax; who stood on the prostrate halk of Tweed in order to increase his own apparent stature; who advertised his cabacity for being the head of this

Dispatches to Boston Heruld.

Springfield, Ill., May 18.—Gov. Cullom (Rep.) deprecates the attempt to test the validity of the President's title to his office as one fraught with great mischief. It would utterly demoralize business of all kinds, and without doubt unfavorably affect the credit of the country abroad. If pressed affect the credit of the country abroad. If pressed, the people would sink all other issues, as they senk all but one in 1861, and the result would be the election of Grant or Biaine. The people want rest, and would not look with the slightest degree of favor upon the recopping of the Presidential question. They want to be free to look after their cusiness interests undistureed by any exciting political contests. The Governor has no fears of a revolution, or, as he expresses it, a Mexicanization of the Government, but, as stated, anticipates a general disturbance of business by reason of rendering capitalists timid of making investments.

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK. ALBANY, N. Y.. May 18.—Gov. Robinson (Dem.) says, as an individual citizen, he believes the adoption of the Potter resolution meets with the says, as an individual citizen, he believes the adoption of the Potter resolution meets with the approval of all fair-minded citizens, Democrats or Republicans. A majority of the people of the country believe they were defrauded of the President of their choice. Until the matter is probed to the bottom the people will not be satisfied, and the country will be in a feverish state and the question constantly agitated. The opposition of the Republicans to the investigation will be received as quasi admission of a wrong. He thinks the investigation will not affect the business of the country, and its result, whatever it may be, will tend to a more settled feeling of security. If the investigation shows Hayes to have been elected, the result will be accepted as final, and the cry of fraud will be husbed. If it shows that Tilden Electors were chosen in Florida and Lonisiana, it may not be possible to secure the seating of the rightful President, He had not considered whether there was a way for that orthot, but it will bring down upon the conspirators, high and low, the condemnation of the cheated and defrauded people, and will remand the guilty parties, who inspired the wrong or participated in it, to oblivion on to prison. The address of the Republican Congression is ridiculous, in the light of the action of the Electoral Commission. The grath can have no paralyzing effect on honest business.

THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. HARRISBURG, Pa., May 18.—Your correspondent saw Gov. Hartranft (Rep.) to-day with refer-

DES MOINES, Ia., May 18.—A correspondent of the Herald sought Gov. Gear (Rep.) at the Execu-tive Office to-day to get his views regarding the agitation over the President's title. He was surtive Office to-day to get his views regarding the agitation over the President's title. He was surprised and shocked to think the question of ousing Mr. Hayes should be seriously thought of, and especially that aggressive action should be contemplated by Congress. Congress has no right to make an attack upon the President.

Correspondent—"You regard the President's title, then, as beyond the power of Congress to amend?"

Governor—"Yes, sir: I regard Mr. Hayes as President de facto and de jure, and I will use the power of my office to maintain him as such to the last man and the last dollar. The President's title and tenure were given him by Congress, and it makes no difference what flaws in the election may be discovered now, that action cannot be revoked. Mr. Hayes is not dependent upon the action of the Klectoral College's for his title; that was given by the only power on earth which could have prevented his accession,—the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States. This Congress has no right, and I am of the opinion the courts have no authority, to question the validity of that action. The agitation of the question at all is an unmixed evil."

Correspondent—"How would you regard an attempt to unseat Mr. Hayes by Congress?"

Governor—"I would look at it as an inchoate rebellion, and, were I President, would come Andrew Jackson on them. I think I can speak for the whole people of lowa on this question, for I am one of them. They are opposed to opening up the question almost universally, without regard to party."

THE GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA.

WHELING, W. V.A., May 19.—Your correspond-

THE GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA.

THE GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 19. — Your correspondent called on Gov. Matthews (Dem.) at the Capitol this morning. The Governor called my attention to an editorial in the Richmond (Va.) State of Thursday, a leading Democratic paper. He said it expressed his opinion on the Potter movement. The gist of the editorial is as follows: There is nothing to be gained by Potter's movement and The gist of the editorial is as follows: There is nothing to be gained by Potter's movement, and, therefore, it is to be deprecated as tending to reopen sectional issues and unsettle that which has been accepted as settled. "If there is any fraud in the Electoral Congress," said the Governor, "I have no idea that President Hayes was any party to it or had any knowledge of it. He took his seat in good faith at the behest of the Electoral Commission, a court specially organized to quiet any supposed defects to his title, either on his part or that of Tilden, and, unless we are ready to Mexicanize ourselves, we must uphold his title to the end of his term of office. If there are no means in this country of providing a finality over doubts and disputes at the ballot-loox, then we are in great and constant danger, and much to be pitied by the nations of the world."

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA. S. C., May 18.—The *theraid* correspondent waited on Gov. Hampton (Dem.) this morning, and asked him what he thought of the wisdom of any attempt to unseat Hayes. Gov. Hampton, in reply, said:
"I think that any attempt to unseat Mr. Hayes would be most unwise, unless it had been previous

would be most unwise, unless it had been previously made perfectly clear that he was a party to a system of fraud which made him President. I do not believe that he is or has been implicated in such fraud."

Gov. Hampton spoke with much feeling, and expressed his surprise at the result of the five days contest in the House just ended. He further said that the reopening of the Presidential question at thus juncture is fraught with danger to the whole country. He said:

this juncture is fraught with danger to the whole country. He said:

"It will, in my judgment, react disastrously upon the Democratic party, and it will injure especially the South, which needs peace, and I should regard it as a grave mistake on the part of our people to take any part in this matter."

In reply to the question whether the attempt to unseat Hayes would be looked upon favorably in South Carolina and the South. Gov. Hampton gave it as his opinion that the masses throughout the whole country will look upon it as a revolutionary proceeding; and a conviction of this sert, he said, will do more to make Grant President in 1880 than every other agency combined. Throughout the whole interview Gov. Hampton spoke with much feeling, confirming the belief that he is more patriot than politician.

Mentgonery, Ala., May 18.—In response to in-

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 18.—In response to inquiries propounded to Gov. Houston (Dem.) by a Herald reporter, he gave expression to the follow-Hayes:
"I regard the policy as unsound, and lacking in

wisdom and statesmanship, and have no idea that extreme steps will ever be taken in the matter of unseating Mr. Hayes. I do not consider the resoextreme steps will ever be taken in the matter of unseating Mr. Hayes. I do not consider the resolutions offered by Potter have any such intent, as is popularly anticipated, for, in my opinion, they do not look to the actual ousting of Hayes from the Presidential Chair, but are merely precautionary steps taxen to provide against future possible contingencies of like kind that culminated in putting flayes into office; and, taking this view of the question, I regard the Potter resolution as wise and sensible, and for the best interests of the entire country. These are only my personal views, and I would not like to hazard an opinion as to how the policy of unseating Mr. Hayes will be received by the people of the State, as I have conversed but little with my constituents on the prospect, though I am inclined to think the views of the public are entirely in concord with mine on this question. The sinancial cradition of the country is too unsettled for the people to desire any extreme steps to be taken in the matter. Business of all kinds is too depressed and uncertain for the people to desire any violent or sudden change in the administration of government at Washington, and I think for these reasons that the people of the State had rather bear the ills they have than dy to others they know not of. Hence, though their sense of justice teaches them that Mr. Hayes is not the legally-elected President of the United States, I think that the people of habams will regard unfavorably any policy looking to the cjectment of Mr. Hayes from the White House; but, taking the construction I have put upon the resolutions to be true. I think the people of the State, and, indeed, of the entire South, will commend them as wise and political."

THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

WHEATLAND, Ind., May 18.—Your correspond-

THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA. WHEATLAND, Ind., May 18.—Your correspondent interviewed Gov. Williams (Dem.) this afternoon. He said that he was of the opinion that no

noon. He said that he was of the opinion that no attempt would be made to unseat the President, though there was no donot but what the President was put in by fraud.

Reporter—'What would be the consequence if he was unsesfect?

Gov. Williams—"That is almost an impossibility, as it would require a two-thirds vote of the Senate as well as of the Honese, and that the Democrats could not obtain."

Reporter—'Do you think the people of Indiana are satisfied with President Hayes?

Gov. Williams—'No; they don't wish to see a man in who was put there by fraud."

Reporter—'What if the douse refuses to recognize num?"

Gov. Williams—'That cannot be done. They are not trying to do it." Gov. Williams—"That cannot be done. They are not trying to do it."

Reporter—"What position do you think the State will take in regard to this?"

Gov. Williams—"I am not prepared to say,"

Reporter—"Do you think they can remove Hayes, he having been declared elected by the Electoral Commission."

Gov. Williams—"He can be removed by impeachment for some act commisted by him. In regard to the Electoral Commission, if I made an agreement I-should stick to it, as I suppose the Democrats will do."

"The Governor did not seem disposed to talk at length on the subject. He remarked, however, that, if the office of Governor had created such a disturbance, he would have resigned immediately.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS OF INDIANA. ent sought an interview with ex-Gov. Hendricks (Dem.) this afternoon on the action of Congress in the adoption of Potter's investigation resolution. He declined peremptorily to be interviewed when the reporter first stated his errand. "Tell the Herald," said he, "that I have nothing to say on the subject. I have already stated my views on this question to you in person, and I do not care to chespen my opinion by a repetition."

"Yes," said the reporter, "out that was several months ago, and the recent action of Congress has put an entirely different masse on the matter. May not your oninous have nuderyone some

has put an entirely different phase on the matter. May not your opinions have undergone some change, too?"

"I do not see," was the reply, "that the question has changed in the least; in any event my views remain substantially as before."

The next remark of the Governor led the reporter to believe that he thought affairs had assumed a different complexion, for, in response to an incidental remark that things were forn up at Washington, he shid, excitedly: "Torn up! Well, I should think they would be torn up. When prominent Government officials are charged with a high crime, involving the title to the "residency, the mutter becomes one of the gravest importance. I, in common with every citizen, will watch with interest the progress of the investigation ordered by Congress."

terest the progress of the investigation ordered by Congress.

But is not this order simply a prelude to active revolutionary measures, as the Republican Committee directly charges?

"Pooh!" said Mr. Hendricks: "that document was issued simply to break the force of the threatened exposure of election frauds."

"Then you do not anticipate revolutionary action to follow the investigation?"

"I am not in communication with parties in Washington or elsewhere who could or would give information on this score, and am consequently untierly unable to state what the Congressional action bortends beyond what appears on the face. I must presume, therefore, that the order for an investigation is precisely what it bretends to be, and nothing else; but, as I said before, I am not informed on the subject, and cannot give an authorized statement in regard to it. I must, therefore, decline to be interviewed."

in the Indianapolis Journal Feb. 28, and was called out by a sensational dispatch in the New York Heraid that Tilden and Hendricks were about to institute proceedings in the form of a writ of oust and deprive Mr. Hayes of the Presidency and seat Tilden. On that occasion Mr. Hendricks declared himself as emphatically opposed to extreme measures affecting the Presidential title, saying: "I think that, when Congress adopted the report of the Electoral Commission, that was a final settlement. It was not the Commission, but Congress, that gave Mr. Hayes the Presidency. I am opposed to exciting strife and discussion by reopening that question." These may, therefore, be considered his views to-day.

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CITY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-TWO HOUSES, WITH SIMMING FEE of ground, on Shurtleff-av, and Thirdesh-st.; on a cottage, the other a good corner store and dwelling, insoluding counters, show cases, shelving, and gray fixtures of store for \$2,800; few hundred cash, bance time. Address 1937 Shurtleff-av. NOR SALE—TWO STORES ON SOUTH WATER st., near Clark, for \$6,000 cash, balance North Sic property. E. SLOSSON & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

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one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
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COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. POR SALE-\$3,500 CASH-21-ROOM TWO-STORY and basement brick house; cost \$25,000 to build, and is almost new; 5 acres of ground handsomely set, and every kind of shrobeery; in a town of 5,000 shabitants: 4 railroads, and one of the best farms in Wisconsin: the property is now occupied by the owner, and is free and clear; the photograph can be seen in my office; must be sold at once. Call and see for yourself. T. S. BOYD, BOOM, 170 Madison-st. TO BENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

South Sides.

TO RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED, No. 311
Groveland Park-av., east of Cottage Grove-av. and south of Thirty-first-st. Two minutes' walk from both steam and horse cars; has 8 rooms, with all modern improvements: Including bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, gas furnace, grate, awnings in front, and wire doors and screens complete. Recent improvements have prevented me from showing it, but it can now be seen at any time. Rent, \$40. Call at the house, or upon F. LESTER, 37 Lake-st. or upon F. LESTER, 57 Lake-st.

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Dullding (store-front), No. 758 Michigan-av.
north of Twenty-second-st.; suitable for a club-house
or prife bose of the state of th

North Side. TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MAR-ble-front house. No. 208 Erle-st.; newly painted and calcimined throughout; rent \$40. WALTER MAT-TOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1. TO RENT-BOOMS.

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TO RENT-IN PRIVATE FAMILY, 2 PLEASANT room, nicely furnished, in good locality, to gentlemonly. Come and see them and you'll like them. At 306 West Randolph-st. North Side.

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A and very desirable front alcove suite, furnished o
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Address X 19, Tribune office.

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Well furnished single rooms and best board, \$5, 86
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OFO in a small private family.

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State-st. 4 blocks south of the Palmer House; board and room, per day, \$1,50 to \$2; per week, \$6, \$7, and \$8. Furnished rooms to rent without board. HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS,ST.

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CASH PRICES:

Marbie-top dressing-case sets, \$40.
Black wainut burean sets, \$18.50.
Brown rep lounges, \$4.50.
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Excellent mass, \$7.50.
Woven wire springs, \$6.25.
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All furniture warranted.

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Calways bring good prices. Before you sell your fibra
ry see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sis.

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Minnesota: 100 on repairs in Wisconsin: 200 on
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J. H. SPERBECK'S. 21 West Randolph-st. WANTED-500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Kansas City branch of the C. & A. R. R. ; wages. \$1.25 per day; free fare; 50 tie choppers at 12 cents per tie: 15 aw mill laborers; 25 laborers for city. CHRIS. TIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st. Miscellaneous

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RESTAURANT man to take charge of my restaurant; one that has \$500 or \$700 to lead and, good security gives. W. N. ALLEY, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING TEA saisman for and who is well acquainted with the best class of trade in Central and Southwestern lows and Nebrasks. Address TEA HOUSE, city.

WANTED—A BOY OF ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD; must come well recommended. Inquire in the jewelry store, 98 East Madigon-st. WANTED-A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS THE care of a horse and carriage and is willing to make himself generally useful about the house; must bring reference and call before half-past 8 at 121 Loomis-st., near Van Buren-st. Dr. SOMERS.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED-A SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework in an American family, at 235 walnut-st.

WANTED-TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE AN experienced cook, the other a capable nurse and seamstress; references required. 427 West Washington-st. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; must be a good, honest, trusty girl; two in family. 118 Oakley-av. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR A SMALL Call at 350 East Indiana-at. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; must come recommended. Inquire at 543 North Clark et. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT LA Grange: a nice place for a good girl. Apply at SAMMONS, CLARK & CO. a, 197 South Clinton-st. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO. **, 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK:
small family. Apply at 175½ Ohio-st., with rererence. Wages \$2 per week.

WANTED—ONE CHAMBERMAID AND DININGroom girl; references required. 791 Wansah-av.

WANTED—AN HONEST, TEACHABLE GIRL OP

about 17 to 60 second work in private family;
one who cares more for a permanent home than large
wages. 617 Wabash-av. WANTED-AT 211 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A girl to do general housework in a small family; German preceived.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL. MUST BE A FIRSTclass cook, and willing to do general housework if
necessary: an excellent and permanent situation if
satisfactory. References required. Apply at 662
West Adams-st. at once.

WANTED - GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework by family of three. Apply this morning at 93 Lincoln-av. WANTED-A GOOD COOK AT THE WINDSOR Hotel Restaurant, in basement. WANTED-AT 253 EAST INDIANA-ST., GOOD cook, washer, and froner. Milliners.

W ANTED-MILLINER. A FIRST-CLASS TRIM-mer. Apply at 840 Cottage Grove-av. Seamstresses. WANTED - GOOD DRESSMAKERS AND TWO apprentices at 241 East Superior st. Miscellaneous

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SMART ACTIVE girls to paste and fold: those having had experence in book-dadery or box-factory preferred. Address B 28, Tribune office. WANTED-00 LADY AGENTS TO SELUMY \$100 lots. For full particulers call at my office, 142 LaSalle-st. IRA BROWN. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARCAIN-2 BLACK HORSES, CAND 7 YEARS
A cold sound, one can trot in 2:45, and the other in
3:00. Carriages, phastons, top and open buggles, top
delivery wagons, and express wazons; in fact, all
kinds of wagons, harness, doubte and single. The
sargest assortment in Chicago will be sold at a
great sasridee. Horses to let by the day or week.
Money advanced, Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Must be sold to pay storage. H. C. WALKEE, 249 and 251 State-st.

ER. 249 and 251 State-st.

EXCLUSIVELY FINE CARRIAGES.

LANDAULET BOCKAWAYS.

COUPE ROCKAWAYS.

CURTAIN ROCKAWAYS.

VICTORIAS.

VICTORIAS.

VICTORIAS,
BROUGHAMS,
COUPES,
PHAETONS,
Trimmed with imported cloths and moroccos, and
durable islating in the fashionable colors.
The standard in style, durability, and finish,
ALWAYS OF THE HIGHEST GIADE.
PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE
TIMES.
NO SECOND GRADE OF WORK MADE OR SOLD.*
ABBOT DOWNING COMPANY CONCORD EXPRESS
WORK.
Wasies bayes large variety of first-class second-We also have a large variety of first-class second hand carriages, comprising top and no top, business pleasure, and speeding buggies, coupe, coupe rock away, extension and half top carriages, Concord ex press wagon, and many others that we will sell exceedingly cheap.

300 to 300 Wabash av.

PENNOVER & CO.

POR SALE—SEVERAL NEW AND SECOND-HAND buggles, phaetons, and road wagnes; also two good family carriages. 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE. FOR SALE-ONE NEW LIGHT TOP BUGGY, cheap; also light open buggy. 203 Randolph-st. FOR SALE-CHEAP-AN A NO. 1 BORSE; ALSO phaeton and harness. Apply at once at 1283 Indiana. ans-av.

POR SALE—TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, TOP AND open delivery and grocery wagons; part cash and monthly payments. Best and cheapest wagons in town. Repairing and painting. All work warranted. C. J. HULL, corner Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. HULL, corner Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MADE END-SPRING
square-box top buggy, new last fall; also one
thick-set brown road or business horse. 6 years of age,
and a set of harness, and one good big, enunky workhorse; to be sold reasonable, as the owner has no further use for them. Apply at the barn rear of 255 Michigau-av.

FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
bonna, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1834.

ANY AMOUNT. LARGE OR SMALL, TO LOAN born-st. DOTE-91.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLD-MID'S Loan and Builton
Office (Renned), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1863. POR SALE-GOOD FIRST 10 PER CENT MORT-gage for \$2,000 Apply to I. P. COA. 58. 95 Washington-st. Washington-st.

I WILL GIVE \$25 FOR USE OF \$75 FOR ONE year; good security. Address A 2, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURniture, pianos, diamonda, etc. Room 3, 116 and
118 Randolph-st. 118 Randolph-st.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company. PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Trioune. Currency at the counting-room of the Product SLVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES S of 510 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

WANTED—\$3,000 FOR THIRE YEARS. SECU-rity is first mortgage on Prairte-av. house and lot worth \$6,000. WATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

\$5.000 WANTED-ON A NO. 1 BUSINESS per cent. No commissions. A 28, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE. DRICK AND LUMBER WANTED IN EXCHANGE for dry goods. Address WHITNEY, Drawer 544

D' for dry goods. Address WHITNEY, Drawer 544
W ANTED TO SEXCHANGE-IMPROVED PROPerty in the City of South Bend, Ind., for a single stock of boots and shoes, or ciothing. Address F. O. Box 417, New Carrisle, 8t., O County, Ind.
W ANTED TO EXCHANGE-TWO CHOICE RESIDERON, SIL, Chicago.
WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM IN ILLINOIS, With Ingwa, or Kansas for Chicago improved property, with light incumbrance, well rented. 135 Lassile-st., basement.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78, 78, AND Van Buren-st, etsablished 1873—Permanent and riable: increased facilities for storage of furniture ageneral merchandise; advances made; asfery vaults

File-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 180 WEST MONRO to any amount: legal interest. Cash for stocks of goo PIUM ANTIDOTE-CHEAPER THAN OPIUM. Send stamp to P. B. BOWSER, Logansport, Ind.

Send stamp to P. B. BOWSER, Logamport, Ind.

WANTED—A RETAIL GROCERY MAN TO FURNISH a team and stock of goods to sell in the country by a young man well acquainted in the northern part of this State; good reference furnished. Address D 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND MINERAL WATER foundeds; must be good as new. Address D-27, Tribune office.

WANTED—DENTAL CHAIR, SECOND-HAND, with attachments. Give description and price, and address this day A 3, Tribune office.

YOUNG MOCKING BIRDS—JUST ARRIVED, A fine birds; for sale very cheap at Kagle House, 63 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Serman, and Dutch: best of refe ddress A 16, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO THE FINISHING on dyeing in a woolen mill by the day or job, had is years experience. Good reference. Address J. R. Huntington, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GERMAN who understands freecoing and house-painting. Address A. K. El., 352 West Fourteenth-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c. Conchmen, Teamsters, Ct.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BUILTE TRAM BY A
mas well acquainted in city; can take good care of
horses. Apply to E. SCHROEDER, 21 Rose-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERTRUDHO office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO
Lake care of horses and drive; three years in last
place. I understand my business thoroughly and can
furnish the very best of reference. Address C 75,
Tribune office.

OITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A GRAIN
O and produce commission house by a man that has a large acquaintance through Towa and Illinois. Address B 3c, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS BAR-keeper; will work cheap. Address B 31, Tribane. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, COMPETENT Of girl to do general housework in private family. Address 273 North Franklin-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE of it to do second work in private family or general housework in a family of two. Call at 306 West Indisha-st. na-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
girl to cook, wash, and Iron, or would do general
housework or second work in a private family, two and
a haif years' recommend from lase place: North or
South Side preferred. Apply as 117 lilinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED-AS COOK IN A PRIVATE
family or boarding-house; best of reference. Call
for two days at 77 East Indiana-st. No postal cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SISTERS IN A Private family, one to do kitchen work, the other up-stairs or sewing; good reference if required. Please call at 496 Groveland Park-av. Jeffersou-st., near Monroe.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; reference
if required. Inquire as 1004 south Lasalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman woman for kitchen or general housework,
ther in a private family or boarding-house; good city
reference. Please call at 509 State-st. ther in a private family or boarding-house; good city reterence. Please call at 309 State-58.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY NORWE-dian girl in a small family for ceneral housework. Address F. 24 Marion-place, west bide.

CITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR FOR general housework in a small family; good reforences. Apply at 95, South Curtis-81. In the rear of 9.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as cook in private family; best references. Call for 8 days at 301 South Haisted-81. np-stairs.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and from in a private family; reference given. Call at 887 State-81, near Righteenth. Call Inuraday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and from, or to do general housework; good references. Call at 180 South Paulina-81.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 RESPECTABLE girls, one to cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and girl to cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and girl to cook, wash, and from the other as according to the cook, wash, and girl to cook, wash, and the other as according to the cook, wash, and girl to cook, wash, and the other as according to the cook, wash, and girl to cook, wash, and the other as according to the cook, wash, and the other as according to the cook, wash, and the other as according to the cook, wash, and the cook, wash, and th OITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO DANISH GIRLS to do general housework; one of the girls has just come from Denmark. Apply at 312 Wes. Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or housework; references given. Call at 1059 Dearborn-st., up-stairs, rear.

Riven. Call at 1059 Dearborn-st., up-staira, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
general housework in a small private family, or as
first-class cook in a boarding-house. Call for two days
at 263 dubbard-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN WUMAN
as cook or general housework in a private family.
Good reterences. Call or address 1377 Arnoid-st., near
Twenty-seventh. Twenty-seventa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL,
also American girl, for second work. Best of references. Call at northwest corner of Chicago-av. and
Clark'st., litoon 15. CITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE AND trusty girl as cook and laundress, or for second work. Good calls satisfied. 142 Twentleth-st. WORK. GOOD CARS MINISTED—BY TWO COMPETENT S girls, one as cook and laundress, the other as second girl, in a private family; best of references. Call at 202 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL furnished rooms, \$1 a week, with or without board STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO Second work in a private family; has lived five year, and one year in last place; best of references. Call at 416 Wabash-ay. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY. NORWEGIAN GIRL, Sitrong, tidy, and capable cook and lum.iress; not afraid of work. Also second girl; 2 years reference. 201 Catamet av. SITUATION WANTED - AS SECOND GIRL.
SPicase call at 32 North State-st.; reference given. SITUATION WANTED-BY RELIABLE GIRL TO do general bousework in private family. Call at 127 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS Scainstresses.
SITUATION WANTED—TO DO PLAIN SEWING and second work; can bring a sewing machine inceded. Address A 19, Tribune office.

Nursens
SITUATION WANTED-BY A PROTESTANT GIRL
to take care of children or do second work. Call at
80 Archer-av. for two days: city or country.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO
take care of children and sew. No objection to the
country, or travel. Call at 1267 South Haisted-at. SITUATION WANTED-TO TAKE CHARGE OF children and second work; willing to assist in sewing. Reference first-class. 291 Calumet-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCOTCH GIRL. AS Surge to one or two children, or second work in first-class family: South Side preferred; references given. Address A 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLY competent girl for laundry or second work in a private family or boarding-house. B 29, Tribune or lec.

Housekeepers.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG atraid to work. Call at 1074 Butterdeid-st.
SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR first-class cook by a capable, experienced American girl. Bestef references. Call at No. 83 Loomis-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A WIDOW LADT S without any children as housekeeper for a small family: country preferred. Call or address 398 Sodg-wick-st. in the rear.

family: country preferred. Call or address 308 Sodgwick st. in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEment and capability as housekeeper, or to take care
of an invalid. Address As, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HELP
Owith best city reference furnished on short notice.
Inquire of Mits. P. RKISS, employment office, 307
State-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLtieman's rooms of building. Please call for a few days
at 403 State-st., first floor.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE at 403 State-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady as a clerk in a millinery or fancy goods store. Please call at 307 North Frankin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, with the very best of city references, would like to go to Europe with a family and make herself generally useful. Please call at 1300 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DUSINESS MEN WITH A CAPITAL OF \$200 TO \$1,000 investigate a business that will pay the investment monthly. Call to-day at Room 1 Sands Honse.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONLY ONE IN A VIGING OF \$100 to the pay of \$50 thabbitants; no competition nearer than six miles; good country; rare chance for cash. Address X C. Tribune office.

POR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED. PAYING banking business; good brick building. five and burglar proof safe and vault, furniture and fixtures. Located in a town of 2 000 inhabitants, in one of the best counties in Central lows. Deposits ample; can us in green a safe, well-paying business at once. For further particulars, address A 6, Tribune office.

TORE KECHANGE OR RENT—A THREE-RUN particulars, address A 6, Tribme office.

FOR EXCHANGE OR BENT—A THERE-HUN
Necem-mil at Cerro Gordo, Ill., in perfect running order. Address C. M. AKIN, 234 Caumet-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK OP MILLINERY
goods, very cheap; will take part cash and part in
trade. Call at 190 Dearborn-av. Must be sold at one.

FOR SALE—A GOOD RESTAURANT, LEASE OF
four years. Inquire at 113 Fitth-av.

If YOU DESIRE A RESPECTABLE BUSINESS ON
amail capital, call at Architectural Booma, 81 Exchange Building, 118 Washington-at., 9 to 4 o'clock.

TOR RENT—OR FOR SALE—A BARBER SHOP,
furnished-complete. 403 bate-at.

LOST AND FOUND IF THE GENTLEMAN WITH LITTLE GIRL IN buggy will address the owner of dog that followed them from 290 Park av. last evening, he will come and get him, and give liberal reward for return of same. D. C. PALMETER. L OST-A POCKETBOOK, IN GOING FROM TIVO-II on Washington and State sta. to Palmer House, A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 823 Wa-bash-av.

Dan-av.

OST-CORAL DEOP EARRING, ON CLARK OR

Washington-sts. on the 20th. Finder returning it
to Mr. MARS, 104 East Madison-st., will receive reward. STRAYED-LAST SATURDAY NIGHT FROM THE Scorner of State and Forty-seventh-sta., a black mare, a little lame in right fore foot. Any information of her will be rewarded. W. J. ADAMS.

THIRTY DOLLARS GIVEN AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for the return of things taken from 52 West Adams-st, night of May 13.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO-PORTE, WITH agrade and all improvements, rich carved legs and yre, only \$190. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. PARLOR ORGANS—ALL NEWEST AND BEST STORMAR ORGANS—ALL NEWEST AND BEST STORMAR ORGANS—ALL NEWEST AND BEST STORMAR OF STORMAR OF STORMAR ORGANS OF STORMAR OF O cach. R. T. MARTIN, 151 State-st.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT OR FOR
W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

om for a Confederate Brigadier. It was

necessary they should offer the amendment in order to stamp the original bill as an un-

The Tribune

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AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre-street, between Dearborn and Lends to Another ' and ''Sweethe

Randolph street, between Clark and hasalle Park Theatre Company. "Champagne and Oystera

Haverly's Theatre. New Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, opposite the Sherman Heuse. ". SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BLANKY LODGE, NO. 271, A., F. & A. M.—State Communication this (Wednesday) evening, at O'clock, Hall 78 Monroe-st. Visiting brethern cor-dially invited. GEORGE GARDNER, W. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1878. Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex

change yesterday closed at 994. A suit to recover damages of \$600,000 was

begun in Pittsburg yesterday by the Lenox Plate Glass Company against WILLIAM E. Dodge, of New York.

proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session on the 4th of June next for the purpose of perfecting the revision of the

Property in Caracas, Venezuela, to the amount of \$100,000, was destroyed by the earthquake of April 14. The water in the rivers became so hot that the fish sought refuge on the shore—a case of jumping from the frying-pan into the fire.

The Senate Committee on Finance yes-terday reported favorably the bill of Mr. Fort, of Illinois, which has already passed the House, forbidding the further retirement or cancellation of legal-tender notes. There

The enmity shown by the House Democrats toward the Military Academy at West yesterday in an unanimous vote insisting upon the Senate amendment providing for the hospital building and for an increase of the water supply, and refusing to concur in that clause of the House bill which orders the immediate dismissal of graduates who do not receive appointments in the army. With this emphatic notice of dissent the House haters of West Point will have to modify their exhibition of spite.

The statement is made through the Washington dispatches of the Associated Press that Democratic Congressmen from the South, and also from the West and North, are in receipt of a large number of letters from constituents protesting against the reopening of the old Electoral feud on acof the injury certain to be inflicted upon the business and financial interests of the country at large. If a general expression of the sentiments of the peo-ple throughout the United States could be promptly obtained, there is not the slightest doubt that an overwhelming majority would disapprove of the useless and mischievous cance of a question long since irrev-

For the present the SHIELDS bill with the GRANT amendment has received its quietus in the Senate. The amendment answered the purpose for which it was offered-that ingling the bill. Perceiving how adroitly the matter had been managed by the Republicans to the disadvantage of the ocrats, Mr. THURMAN yesterday undertook to get his party out of the scrape by abandoning the proposition to place Gen. SHIELDS on the retired list, and in its place bringing forward an amendment to increase his pension to \$100 per month. The friends of Gen. Shields could not be induced to unite on this compromise, and it fell through by a mixed vote of \$1 yeas to \$3 nays. Then

Gen. Burnes delivered a fragment of a speech in the House yesterday in which he strove to fire the heart of the workingmen of the Fifth Massachusetts District and the outlying States. The General's speech was fragmentary because the idea has somehow got abroad that when B. F. B. launches out on the labor question he, in common paropen to the charge of demagogism. Indeed, an overgrown whisper, taking the form and e, so to speak, of such a charge, was wafted through the House in the midst the General's remarks, somewhat interwhen the average legislator hung upon the glowing words of BUTLER and tired not. Now, one brief hour suffices, and no thought of extension of time is entertained.

gainst election frauds,—that is, the election rauds committed by the Republicans. It would naturally be thought that no time would be lost in sallying forth on this missould be lost in sallying forth on the missould be lost in sally in the sally in t political purification, the accom-political purification, the accom-ent of which the country is supposed to the function of the country is supposed. to await with feverish impatience. But son how the Select Committee seems in no hu to get to work; it has not even been called together by its Chairman for the pas-

prising if active operations should be delayed for several days. Among other things, the ringing defiance of Secretary Sherman's letter furnishes food for reflection and occasion for deliberation. Here is a man who refuses to be preambled into disrepute without first being heard from on the subject, and who acts very much as though he were resolved to turn the tables and investigate the investigators. Gen. Noves is in Prance, but Secretary Suppuray is in Washington, with no end of ability and inclination to make matters very interesting for Por-ren's Mexicanizers. Obviously (there is reason for moving cautiously, and the Demcrats have just discovered it.

Gen. BANNING is of the opinion that the ountry need have no fear of the Communists if the army should be reduced, provided there is immediately brought about a return of political honesty and a revival of the integrity in high places which prevailed in the days of the fathers. A good place to begin would be in the Second Ohio District. The sitting member slipped in by a majority of eventy-five "en the face of the returns,"number of votes considerably less than that which Epu Hotzann confessed to having polled with the gang of repeaters which he manipulated in the interest of the present sitting member from the Second Ohio Di trict. Here is a chance for Gen. BANNING by immediately resigning to inaugurate the re patriots scorned to squeeze into office by raud and rascality.

A PARTISAN SPEAKER. One of the most contemptible things in a legislative assembly is a narrow-minded, illiberal, partisan presiding officer. Party machinery may be necessary to elect him, and to that extent party spirit may have full scope without offense, but the moment man is chosen to perform the duties of the Chair, as "moderator" of the House, that noment he must leave behind him every party feeling and prejudice, and resolve act fairly and impartially as the exponer and mouthpiece of the entire body over which he has been called to preside. The rights and the privileges of the minority o any legislative body are, in a large degree in the hands of the Speaker, and, as he is always chosen from the side of the majority, it is the true theory of pariamentary practice to jealously guard the majority has it always in its power to overrule the decision of the Chair and en force their wishes. An arbitrary or unjus ruling on the part of the presiding officer where it infringes upon the rights of the mi nority, has ever been held to be a mean and dishonorable act by all accepted authoritie upon the subject. The man who will trample upon the rules of the body and the wellestablished principles of parliamentary law for the sake of aiding his party friends upon the floor, or who will ignore the ordinary usages and customs of public assemblages in order to cripple the minority that is politically opposed to him, advertises himself the world as a dishonorable person, who is unfit, by reason of his bitter partisanship to act as the representative of a deliberative body. Mr. Speaker RANDALL made such an exhibition of himself on several occasions is every probability of its passage by the last week, during the protracted struggle in the House of Representatives over the adoption of the famous or rather infamous Potter resolutions. Instead of the clear-headed, impartial, dignified, and Point is not shared by the Democrats in the honorable occupant of a high office, charged of all the members of the House, he repeatedly turned to the gaze of the country that phase of his character at once dis graceful to himself and degrading to the sponsible position to which he had been elevated. Randall's first ruling in regard to the Potter resolutions being of high privilege because they involved "the election of President," is not founded in parliamentary law. When the question comes to be fully discussed and the authorities examined, that elaborate opinion of the Speaker will be found to be lame in logic and unjustifiable by authoritative precedent In order to meet the necessities of the case. Mr. RANDALL had to stretch his ruling until a gap was torp in it wide enough to let in the light of day, and all observers see its unfairness and inconsistency. We have not the time nor the space to go into this branch of the subject as elaborately as we might de sire, but if those interested in the study of the law and practice of parliamentary bodies will pursue this matter to the end, they will find the essence of RANDALL's ruling on that ceasion to have been utterly wrong, and made on purpose to fit the exigencies of the

case. The presumption upon which it is founded is illogical and absurd, because every well-informed lawyer, who is not crazy upon the question of TILDEN being entitled to the Presidency, is well aware and admits the fact that if the Porres business pans out as well as the Democrats expect, it will not, and can not, involve the election of Presi-This was the initial crime of the Speaker which he committed premeditatedly, and the second was like unto it. We refer to his refusal to entertain a motion to lay on the table, one of the most customary motions that is ever made in Congress, and, except in very rare cases, one that is always in order. But the courtesy that belonged of right to the minority was not extended to it by the Speaker on that occasion, because he was acting solely in the interest of his party. and not as the guardian of the rights of all the members of the House. Other rulings of less importance than these two, made du ing the noted struggle last week, are all off the same piece, inspired by the same partisan narrowness and malice, and taken altogether they stamp Mr. Speaker RANDALL as one-sided bigot, unworthy of the place he occupies, and a disgrace to the eminent men who have preceded him in it. He ought to be asked to step down and out; and some member of the minority owes it to the dig nity of the American Congress-if such a

The author of the "Lex Parliamentaria." n the conclusion of his treatise, addresses himself to the people of Great Britain, in language equally applicable to the people of this country, and declares: "There is nothing that ought to be so dear as a Free Parliament,—that is, a House of Commons every way free and independent; free in their speeches, debates, and determinations; . . . speeches, debates, and determinations;
free from the feer or influence of others, how great soever; free to preserve the liberties of the subject; and free to guard the interests of the public." But RANDALL seems to have no idea of serving snything but the Pemocratic party. The delicate

solemn protest against the unlawful acts of

the Speaker. He seems to have no adequate

conception of the obligations resting upon

duties and function conception of. "The presiding says a standard authority upon the treated with the greatest attention and respect by the individual members, because the power, and dignity, and honor of the assembly are officially embodied in his person, is yet but the seroant of the Hous to declare its will and to obey implicitly all its commands." RANDALL DE look into history a little, and he will find ample precedents for taking a more enlarged view and more exalted notion of the duties of his position. HATSELL cites the language of Speaker LENTHALL as containing the very essence of the Speaker's responsibility. The case was this : CHARLES I. came into the House of Commons on one occasion, and, having taken the Speaker's chair, asked Whether any of the five members that he came to apprehend were in the House; whether he saw any of them; and where they were." The Speaker, having a proper appreciation of the dignity and sacredness of his high office, made this answer : " May it please your Majesty, I have either eyes to see nor tongue to speak in this place, but as the House is pleased to direct ne, whose servant I am here; and I humbly beg your Majesty's pardon that I cannot give any other answer than this to what your Majesty is pleased to demand of me. Think of a man braving the wrath of his sovereign in the his duty as his honor dictated him, and then look at RANDALL subordinating the obligations of his office for mere partisan purposes, and violating the well-established and long-recognized rules to carry out the mean intent of his faction. One looks in vain into the history of Con gress for a precedent as bad as that to which RANDALL has given his name. But many s reader 50 years old will remember an example of agnity, and impartiality, and fair play that rises up out of the past to rebuke such littleness of spirit as we are now called upon to condemn. At the commencement of the Anti-Slavery agitation in this country, resolutions were introduced to expel John QUINCY ADAMS, then a member of the House, for having brought in a petition praying for dissolution of the Union. ADAMS had expressly denied having any sympathy with the object of the petitioners, but, holding the right of petition to be sacred under our form of government, he had it formally presented to the House. A Southern man and a slaveholder was Speaker at the time, but he was too good a parlian rian and too honorable a man not to enforce the rules and see fair dealing. So day after day, after the morning hour had elapsed, the regular order was declared to be the resolution to expel ADAMS, and that gentleman was entitled to the floor for a defense. The opportunity to discuss a contraband question was too good not to be embraced by so shrewd a diplomat as Mr. ADAMS, and before the Hotspurs of the South knew it their peculiar institution was arraigned before the bar of public opinion and undergoing a most searching and damaging exposure. The episodes of that remarkable debate were numerous and exciting, but the Speak er rigidly enforced the rules, and the venerable culprit at the bar seemed to have had his lips touched with a live coal taken fresh from the altar of liberty. One morning the late Gov. HENRY A. WISE who had instendered Congress, arose and asked the Speaker how long the business of the country was to be suspended for the sake of allowing the gentleman from Massachusetts to discuss the sin of slaveholding. ADAMS turned quickly upon Wise, and, waiting until he was done, replied that he did not know how long the discussion would continue, because it would be in order for others to speak after he had concluded. As for himself, it was his opinion that he could, if not interrupted too often, close his remarks in ninety days. It is sufficient to say that the venerable ex-President was not expelled. and that the ruling of the Chair gave him full opportunity to discuss the Slavery question to an extent little relished by those who proposed to expel him. This incident is

official duty may be thought worthy of his THE SHIELDS BILL. The debate in the Senate day before yes terday upon the House bill to place Gen. SHIELDS upon the retired list was eminently characteristic of the demagogues upon the Democratic side. The bill was aptly stigmatized by Mr. EDMUNDS as a bill to correc a party mistake. That description sufficiently covers it both in its origin and its purpose. When Gen. SHIELDS was proposed as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House there was no opposition made to him by Republicans. They recognized the distinguished services he had rendered his country in the war with Mexico and in the War of the Rebellion. They recognized him as an old soldier, maimed for life in his country's wars, poor in this world's goods, rich in soldierly honor, unspotted in character, and deserving of reward at the hands of the Government, and they voted solidly to give him position which would yield him a handsome subsistence, and which he could have accepted without violating the spirit of any law. The Democrats, though Gen. SHIELDS has been a lifelong and ardent member of their party, opposed him, and but two of their number had the manliness to vote for him. They refused to elect a gallant soldier who had fought for the Government in two wars, and who in his old age is still crippled by the wounds he received, and selected a man whose only record for the place that he could offer showed he had fought to overthrow the Government. They substantially declared that Gen. SHIELDS was not fit to be Doorkeeper of the House, or to be employed in any department of the public service, so long as any man who fought against the Government in the Civil War wanted the place. It was an invitation to him to go to the rear of the Confederate Brigadiers and wait his turn. If the Southern crowd should not happen to want the place, he might have it. The insult that was put upon the gallant old soldier was an insult to every officer and soldier of the Union army. To cover up their subserviency to the Southern Brigadiers, these demagogues now propose to place him upon the retired list without regard to provisions of law or the consequence such a precedent may entail. The Republicans did right to protest against it by offering the names of other officers who had done good and who certainly have as good right upon the retired list with full rank and pay as Gen. SHIELDS. In making this pro-test the Republicans did no injustice to Gen. SHIELDS. They had already shown their ap-

preciation of him by sustaining him when his fellow-Democrats kicked him out to make

eferred to with the hope that Mr. Speaker

RANDALL may profit by its study, and that

an example so illustrious in the line of his

effort to cover up party meanness and in-gratitude. The most demagogical feature of this bill is the utter recklessness displayed in pushing it forward for passage without regard to the precedent it sets. If Gen. HELDS, not having had the requisite time of service, is allowed to go upon the retired list, then why not open the door and allow scores of officers who have had much longer service to retire upon full rank and pay? Gen. Shields has had but five years of servce,-the brief period of the Mexican War, and the term of the War of the Rebellion. He has not had the service of Gen. GRANT, nor have his services been as distinguished. Gen. GRANT is one of the few great soldiers of the world. He led the armies of the Republic. He put down rebellion. His military genius and success are recognized the world over, and for the past few months all Europe has been recognizing him with the homage the world always pays to its great conquerors. Gen. SHIELDS cannot be placed upon the retired list without doing dishonor to Gen. Grant, to numerous other distin-guished officers, and to the thousands of brave men who now only have little pensions and need help as much as Gen. SHIELDS, The mere passage of the amendment by the Senate to place Gen. Grant on the list does not alter the injustice, as the bill will go back to the House, where the amendment will be rejected. Much as the country may honor and sympathize with Gen. SHIELDS,—and no officer holds he country will not allow that esteem to blind it to the fact that the proposed bill is a gross injustice to other veterans; a stigma the General who led its armies to vicory; a palpable violation of existing law; a mean and contemptible effort to cover up the subserviency of Northern Democratic demagogues to Southern Brigadiers. The Republicans of both Houses should hold these demagogues strictly to the record, that the country may exactly understand the real meaning and purport of this bill. They must not be allowed to escape the penalties their own partisan meanness and sistency. It will not be surprising if Gen SHIELDS himself, disgusted with the manner in which his name is bandied back and for-ward, expresses himself in a manner which may be understood by these partisan sneaks. CITIZEN SCHILLING'S IDEA. the meeting of the Methodist ertain Communist leaders, who happen ponded. He laid down two propositions

ers, Monday, an invitation was extended to o be present, to explain and defend principles. Citizen GEORGE SCHILLING re First, that personal property is not to be immediately confiscated; second, that land is to be treated as common property. This distinction may be important in the mind of Citizen SCHILLING, but it is purely fanciful so far as the main issue is concerned. If one kind of confiscation takes place, the other will speedily follow. Real estate is not so different from personal property as Citizen Schilling imagines. The origin of value in both instances is labor; and real estate represents more exactly than personal property the amount of labor expended upon it. Personal property is often a direct benefit to labor, but it may also be a form of capital unproductively employed. It may be money used in foreign travel or in wasteful self-indulgence. | tect, and he recommended the \$30,000 be-Land, on the other hand, must employ labor. Hence land generally fulfills its obligations to labor. The fruits of labor also are fixed and made visible in land. The additions made to it remain as long as it is in use. These additions are called "betterments" mprovements, and they are as distinctly ccretions due to labor as any form of personal property. Most of the land of Illinois was sold originally by the Government for \$1.25 to \$2 per acre. It is now worth, for farming purposes, \$10, \$25, \$50, or \$100. Choice lands for gardens may sell for \$200 to \$500 per acre. City and town lots run up o almost fabulous figures, but they owe heir value to the agricultural industries about them. If there were no wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, or lumber coming into Chicago, city would soon shrink to the size of a fishing community. The agricultural lands are the basis of the whole system. What is it that gives them the value they now possess over heir original selling price? The labor that has been expended upon them. The tilling, manuring, fencing, and draining of ten to thirty years have added to their value. They have been brought into close communication with the markets by railroads built and paid for chiefly by farm-labor and still supported by that labor. The towns which have grown up about them are the products of farm-life. with the steamers and sailing-vessels that navigate the Western waters, the warehouses

that receive the farmers' grain, the stock vards in which their hogs and cattle are exchanged, and the banks which furnish the money to carry on their business. All these represent in great part the labor put upon On no principle of justice can Citize SCHILLING and his associates claim the right to seize these lands and redistribute them. It comes to the same thing whether they propose to give compensation for the "bet-terments" or not. Such compensation, if given, must be made by Government. Government has no sources of revenue except what it can derive from the taxpayers; and the principal taxpayers are the land-owner whom Citizen Schilling and his associated propose to rob. To tax them to pay for their own betterments would be robbing them as surely as if their land were taken from them by a brigade of red-shirted ruffians from Citizen Schilling's own ward. With or without pretended compensation the seizure would be downright robbery, having all the characteristics of the crime so described except that it would be a taking of a form of property which the law-makers have always considered beyond the reach of organized bands of robbers. The matter reduce itself to this: That nineteen-twentieths t ninety-nine-one-hundredths of the present value of the land in the United States has been created by the labor of the proprietors and their predecessors; that they cannot honestly be dispossessed without compensa-tion; and that there is no way of making compensation. The proprietors of real es tate, including their families, constitute twothirds to three-fourths of the white people of the United States. Who is to pay them \$20,000,000,000 or \$30,000,000,000 for the value they have given the realty? Can the voluntarily idle, the shiftless, the pauper,

classes, make such compensation?

Another interesting question for the munists to consider is whether they

he spendthrift, the dissipated, the

way against this force. This is not a country of land monopoly like Great Britain, where the few own the land and the multitude work for rent. The vast majority farmers here work their own lands. ter off than Belgium and France, where a system of ineritance, similar to our own in practice, though different in law, has pro-duced an even distribution of the lands among the people. Communism has no root in either of those countries. It was put down in France effectually, and is now deader there than in any other country of Europe. It would be put down even more promptly and severely if it were tried here Scentling and his fellow-conspirators ca give their principles a fair trial in one way. Let them move out on the unoccupied lan of the Government and grow up with the country. There are 1,000,000 square miles of land still to be had. Tillable soil sufficient to make ten States of the size of Illinois is waiting for the laborer. Millions of acres are unclaimed in Texas. In the language of Col. Sellers, Mr. SCHILLING may remark, "There is my spot." Why doesn't he go there, and take his friends along with him? He will find single counties in Texas large enough to hold them all. Kind neighbor will, if he behaves himself, give him aid and comfort; Nature will welcome him with her most gracious and beautiful aspects; and he will have that simple contentment which comes from the practice of frugality, honesty, and industry. If he and his friends go to work in the true spirit, they will soon have increased the value of their land ten fold more than it is at present; and they will then have the same opinion of their rights to improvements made with their own hands that the farmers of the United States now hold.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COUNTY RING The County Ring seems to have extended is membership, and to have gained new con idence at the same time. neasures passed at Monday's regular meet ng there were only four dissenting votes,hose of ATARS, BOESE, SPOFFORD, and SENNE. Mr. Burring was absent. All the others, in cluding Messrs, Mayer and WHERLER, who were elected as "Reformers," railroaded couple of estimates through the Board amounting to \$55,000, though the Building Fund has only \$20,000 to its credit. This is he same sort of proceeding that ran up the ost of the dome-foundation, or rather onehalf of it, to \$72,000, or one-third more than the entire cost of the city foundation for one-half of the whole building. It is the same reckless extravagance of public money which enabled the contractors to swell the cost of the county building's foundation to an amount nearly three times as large as that of the city building's founda tion. One estimate for \$30,000-that allow ed WALKER-was voted without any detailed statement whatever; indeed the architect. EGAN, had for a long time refused to mak any further estimate for WALKER, as we up derstand it, because he was not entitled to further payment at present, and because he believed it would be unsafe to advance money to WALKER in his present condition. But, in the last moment, some mysterious influence was brought to bear on the archicause that was the amount the contractor entitled him to the allowance. This was applemented by \$25,000 to Sexton, and re was an attempt, all but successful, rush through an allowance of nearly \$30,000 nore to WALKER for "extras,"-a universal, never-failing expedient for plunder; but it was finally thought prudent to postpone the last item, which will probably be voted at

the next meeting.

One reason, and the only one we know of, for voting the estimate to which WALKER was not entitled, was that it was alleged the work would have to stop without This is about the same thing as saying that the contractor is not able to go on unless the county shall advance him money more rapidly than he earns it. In other words, the contractor's finances are in the worst possible condition, and the County Board comes to his aid with the publi money. From this it would appear that actual or probable insolvency is the best basis for borrowing public money which is at the disposition of the County Board. We venture to say that there is not a single member of the Board who would follow any such rule in loaning his own money, and by disposing of the public money after this manner every member voting for it gives evidence that some private or personal consideration induces him to betray the taxpayers to whom the money belongs. MEYER and Wheeler are especially answerable for this villainy. MEYEB betrayed his constituents at the very outset, and it has been evident all along that he entered the Board for improper motives. WHEELER has held out longer for the interests of the people, but perhaps it was Because it had not pre viously been made to his interest to do other wise. It is certain that, even before he was elected, his motives were suspected: but he succeeded in quieting the suspicious by testi monials from former friends, and by the nost vigorous promises, and the people of Hyde Park accepted him. The who ple of the county are obliged to suffer from the mistakes made in certain districts. 3On pretentious reformer (FITZGERALD) seems to have become the actual "Boss" of the Ring, and these two other reformers are at command whenever their votes are needed This is a cheerful outlook for the proposed higher assessment, which will enable the levying of more taxes and the borrowing of more money to squander on WALKER, SEX TON, and the other favorite contractors. The

end is not yet.

A NEW BAIT POR BUMMERS. Mr. Tuler is a gentleman who does not often make foolish remarks in public or in private; we hope his election as Alderman, in which capacity much good service is ex-pected from him, will not betray him into so bad a habit. He spoke thoughtlessly, or else he made a palpable error in judgment, when he became sponsor for the assertion that "the public service will be much benefited by the payment of a fair compensation to those who perform the onerous duties of Aldermen of a city like Chicago." No confirmation of this statement can be found in ex-perience, and we know of no theory which ustifies it. For experience, we need not go outside of Chicago. We have two legislative City Board; the members of the County Board are paid, the members of the City Board are not. The County Board has

ing for them. There are in Illinois, on a for years, and the taxpayers have not bee past been under control of the better repre-sentatives of the people, and no Ring has ever attained so strong a hold upon it but the people have been able to break its power by a determined effort. The County Board has deliberately voted its members twice as large a compensation as they are allowed by law, and it has been noticed that members lowance and taken the money. Not to go outside of Chicago experience, then, it is evident that there is no protection in a salary against rings, plunder, and bummerism.

As a matter of fact, a salary attached to lo-

cal legislative position serves as a baft for the entire class of place-hunters and ward politicians. Men who now do the dirty work for local parties and look for their compen-sation in some subordinate capacity will turn their attention to the Alderman's place when t shall promise \$3 a day or \$1,000 a year It will be primarily attractive to them be-cause they will thus make sure of a larger income than they can get as an employe in one of the departments. Having acquired an Alderman's position by the usual methods, they will not become any more capable or any more honest by reason of the pay attached to it. They will then proceed, as the paid members of the County Board have done, to grab twice as much pay as is coming to them, and to blackmail an plunder as much more as they can. for Alderman, which is not wrong in princicome a bummers' paradise. The impecunious ward-politician does not now strive for a seat in the Council in preference to all other places, because there is no pay attached to it. and such money as can be made out of it is precarious and may subject him to prosecu-tion. With a salary attached, the office of Alderman will have special charms for him, because he will be sure of a certain amount of pay, and have opportunities for plunder which he would not enjoy as a city employe. Ald. GILBERT was very unfortunate in citing New York as an example of th good effects of paying Aldermen. We presume there is not a more corrupt and rapa-cious set of secundrels in control of the

destinies of any city on earth than the Common Council which runs New York. The chief bummers of that city have run up the Aldermanic pay to \$4,000 a year, and the higher the pay the more voracious do the bummers become and the more difficult it is to secure the election of competent and proper men to a place which is so rich a prize for the bummers. We do not believe that all, or even a ma jority, of the good citizens of Chicago agree with Ald. GILBERT when he says that not acts from patriotism nowadays. We do not believe that \$1,000 a year, or more than that, would make an Alderman's place any more attractive to men of standing and character than it is now; but it is very certain that the office would then be in greater demand among a class of people who ought not to have it under any conditions. The lisenssion of the subject has been adjourned till Friday, and Messrs. Tuley and GILBERT will probably revise their opinions on the subject if they will give it a little more

The "Mexican bulldozer editors say that the POTTER Committee can dish up a very interesting report out of the CHANDLER telegrans that were sent to Florida in behalf of HAYES and WHEELER after the election of 1876. First, says ocratic editor, let POTTER's Committ publish the following dispatch from the Chair Nov. 8, 1978. - Judge J. M. Edmunds, Chairman Republican National Executive Committee, Washing-ton, D. C.: In order to precent Frauds we must have money. If Fiorias is important, authorize me to draw no you for two thousand dollars. Answer.

CHANDLER This was a request of CHANDLER for m to be used in preventing the perpetration of Democratic frauds. There is no use in denying

PELTON, is a legitimate incomposition programme:

PORTLAD, NOV. 28, 1878.—To W. T. Pelton, 2

15 Grannercy Park, N. Y.: Certificates will be issue to one Democrat. Must purchase to Returbiscon Electorecognize and act with Democrats to secure the wand prevent trouble. Deposit \$10,000 to my credit we know that the programme of th

in Oregon:

Naw York, Nov. 20, 1878.—To J. N. H. Patrick,
Portland, Ore.: No. How soon will Governor decide
certificate? If you make obligation contingent on the
result in March, it can be done, and slightly, if nec-

When it has been shown, beyond a doubt, that the transactions shadowed forth in the above telegrams are entirely proper, the Democratic editor can turn upon Congressman Pusman for sending the following dispatch to the Chairman of the Republican Committee in Florida:

Will have runds from Washington in ten days. Draw only fitteen days sight. Our success certain.

After properly denouncing the above, let him how us that the transaction indicated in the following from Agent Partnex to Nephew PELTON is a accordance with the Democratic idea of political PORTLAND, NOV. 30, 1878. - To W. T. P. non, No.

gent.

Also the following, which show that the \$8,00 required to make the above "purchases" was furnished by Mr. Tilden's friends.

San Flancisco, Dec. 5, 1876.—To Kountse Brothers No. 12 Wolf street. New York: Has my account crediby any funds lately? How much?

New York. Dec. 6.—Jun N. H. Fatrick, Grand Hotel.

New York. Dec. 6.—Jun N. H. Fatrick, San Francisco: Davis deposited \$8,000 Dec. 1.

KOUNTER BROTHERS.

Also, the following:

SAN PRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—To James K. Kelly: The right thousan's deposited, as directed, this morning. eago technicality prevent winning. Use your discretion.

Of course our Democratic friends will not be at a loss to fully explain the above transactions and show that all such efforts were made in the interest of reform and good government.

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the "fraudshrieker," improves the occasion to unboson nimself to a *Herald* interviewer. He denounced the Republicans for moving an amendment to the Porter resolution declaring that the "ob-stinate conduct of the Republicans in Congress strikes me as a confession of guilt on their part! If I were in Congress, and a member of the Republican party, I would assist in un-earthing all that might be charged against that party." Does the refusal of the Democrats to permit the amendment to investigate Den procence? Mr. ADAMS also thinks the con of the Democrats in this crisis will give them prestige. Their one-sided investigation is giving them "prestige" very fast—more of it than will be healthy for them.

The Democrats blundered badly on the SHIELDS-FIELD Doorkeeper business. They were determined to have a Confederate to re place the expelled Polk. By voting against Gen. Shirth sthey offended his Irish friends and to cure that act they rushed through the House a resolution restoring him to his former rank in the army, and then retired him on full pay. Where such a precedent would lead to they did not stop to consider, and did not care. What they were intent upon was to get out of a bad scrape. It has been stated several times in the Washington dispatches that Field, the new Doorkeeper, was a Republican and not a Demo-crat, and this adds to the embarrassment of the

Suite Death is friends are more in is defeat because it has turned out fig. D., of the Egyptian army, is a Replace been one ever since our War. As weat to Rulitime

When the report came by telegraph in a evening papers that hold some morning paper died, the editors of various morning paper rushed into the obituary business, and wrote the defunct statesman, the Cincinnati Comme cia! among the number (and The Chicas cial among the number and The Chicago Tribung also). Along towards morning came another cable dispatch that old John was not dead, but sleeping. That bit of news spoiled the obliumy notices,—at least the one pressed simply wrote a preceding sentence: "The ol Englishman is not dead," and, with this addition Englishman is not dead," and, with the to the oblivary, "slapped it in." A week hence the old Englishman will enjoy the rare advantage of perusing his own oblivary from an American standpoint, and if he finds any errors which he thinks ought to be corrected. he can point them out in time for

a degree that far exceeds anything in this country, unless it be upholding the Mexican revo

rul instruments, and the Governor has part ed out a man whose conviction Consroca i secured on a charge of dealing in pictures. Reform is all right enoug some of his recent prosecu notice and applause than for the proof the public morals. Reformers who

"The heavy fires from the great guns of the Enquirer," says a Cincinnati paper, "here fallen harmlessly to the ground, where they should be buried so deep that nothing short of the sound of the last trumpet should awake of revive them." This floquint paper, it hardly needs to be said, is the Irish Citizen. The Enquirer's great guns, having shown their dover hoofs, should now walk off on their cars.

might not be waiting at the pearly gates to we singular theological point. Some of these day

Long walking, long waltzing, and long singing are the popular amusements at prese will next be in order for Mr. Monte BLAIR to back himself for a small wager to yell Fraud!" for a hundred and thirty-two hours without stopping to take breath, or for the Sun to nake a thousand requests for the apolition of

Mr. Edison has shown that it is possible to his ingenuity to the construction of an instru ment by which, when an eloquent state like Sam Cox begins to speak, he will be violently kicked behind. A system of cogs and ratchets connecting a phonograph with a Bo

It was the Sun's Washington corn who got up "the facts concerning the great Electoral fraud." Mr. HAYES can sleep is

PERSONALS.

Miss M. J. O'Fake and Mr. Pheer Hoff are iguring in a church scandal in Brookiys Gen. McClellan is so strong that he can bend a silver quarter between his finger and The Duchess of Edinburg is to proceed to Coburg for-that is say, to or rather, to cut it short, she hopes it will be a boy.

Mr. J. Duff Henderson has not given up his intention of walking round the world in two years, but has marched from Toronto to Whiter

nd given an exhibition there.

Devoe Bailey, of New Castle, Westchester County, N. Y.. is the latest oldest Mason is America to report. He is 97, and healthy as lively, and joined the fraternity seventy-five years "Jennie June's" daughter, by her hu

band, Mr. D. G. Croly, managing editor of a Graphic, is about to take to the stage as a pression. Miss May Croly—her stage name Esther Hermon—is about 16, and is described having good looks, talent, and a liking for actin Prof. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen is to be married on the 27th of June to a Chicago girl. Ms Elizabeth M. Keen, daughter of Mr. W. B. Keen formerly of Keen, Cooke & Co., but now a resident of New York. The bride that is to be to 22, as

and graceful, with regular, clear-cut festures, at highly educated. Tweed's daughters have been defeated i Tweed's daughters have been detected their suit to compel the Knickerbocker Insurance Company to pay them the amount of a ten-year endowment policy for \$10,000 on their father. He had paid the premium on it for eight years, and the Company resisted payment on the ground that he had violated its conditions by saying from the Ludlow Street Jail and dying its Spain without giving it notice and obtaining its permission to travel abroad.

Mary Anderson is more than pleased with her success on the stage thus far. At Shreveport.
La., she says, "the train was four hears behind
time, and the audience waited until 10 o'clock for
the parformance." the performance to begin, and during it they were not only good-natured, but enthusiastic. But then, New Haven is the place for me; those dear then, New Haven is the place for Yale boys are so delightful. How they raved Parthenia, you don't know. Postively the famed gallery cods of San Francisco were as to them. Not a sentiment casaped them and not a movement was made which they did

A New York doctor has a daughter who now 22 years old,—a perfectly-formed wom, with the exception of her head, which is that opig's. Her mother died in giving her birth, speaks a half-dozen languages perfectly. She thoroughly educated. Being debarred from human association by her misfortune, she sought and found partial sileviation in the cattive tion of art in all its forms. She has one of purest, highest, and truest souls. She is we religious,—naturally so. She goes out in a clear carriage and with her head closely musted.

CLOUDED

Decision of the F on Foreclosu ceedings

pinions of Lawyers Men as to Its

Some Hold that It Only Two Y And Others that A Were Absolu

TEE TRIBUNE published a f stract of the opinion of the U Coars in the case of Brine wa surance Company, wherein is State law giving a mortgageors judgment creditors afteen misaie, was a part of the coortrageor and mortgagee, an mortgageor and mortgagee, and the Federal Court in giving a sale was wrong. In order to a lawyers and business-men es as to the effect of this decisi were yesterday visited by a jearned was as follows:

change altogether the prac-Courts, so that in future they Courts, so that in reguleross of the State law reguleroes of foreclosure; and, pending cases in which decided mained unexecuted, the parteress modified so that the formity to the State statute. "But where sales have been and deeds made subsequenthe Court,—that is a quest may be difference of of the of opinion that, entitled to redeem haright before the expiration provided by the statute, it that, as the decree in the 1 for error in the decrees, part a decree reversed for that within which a writ of error two years under the Federa is suggested by some languithis opinion, whether, as-Master, and his deed, consti visions of the State law reg

Master, and his deed, co Master, and his deed, const ance or attempted conveys veyance, not being in con the State, is not altogethe title has passed under the title can ripen under the however, is so destructive that such a result was inten-

thes such a result was intentified the Coart.

"Is there any way now rold equities of redemption "There is ample room, ready barred by the state write of error in cases we that they may be barred by ing decrees in Cases when having the lands result new rule, or by new proces." Is there any distinct purchaser at the mortgag third party into whose have passed?"

"If the title to the moty party into the decree and the proceeding merely the equivalent of any probably the second or tay in the processor the money he improvements, etc."

"It would have to pay upon the land. In refere person seeking equitable closure proceedings we consume the seeks of th on seeking equita

quity. Do railroad forest decision?"
"Yes, just as much as
"What are your views
"I think there are exas to the serious nature
attach to this opinion. as to the serious nature attach to this opinion. Should have any effect to substantial legal or equitave in good fotth acquit to the mortgageors who foreclosed in these proceed in these proceed in these proceed in the proceed of the English Chancery practice established by linited States or the constitution of the English Chancery practice established by linited States or the constitution of the english Chancery practice of the English Chancery practice of the English Chancery practice established by linited States or the constitution of the english Chancer of the Engl

"Are you sufficiently of the United States" of the United States Bryan vs. The Harti asked a reporter yester inent in legal and railre give The Finature you feet that decision will of mortgageers and me 'I have read the dea moterably familiar tention having been ca was rendered. I do hardship which some It, or that it will cause generally anticipate 'Won't it tend to refer foreclosure some

"Won't it tend to red for foreclosure some vertain, providing, as creditors may have fif deem? And won't it is settle titles in the case ing of the decree?"

"No, I think not, probability will, adopted the interests of a "What, presumable "In cases where pa a mortkage, the patishon, have a right to view, asking that the a bill would avail not courts will protect the rights of of sale by ordering the worth the mortgage, a Receiver, to be hell months required and tion. When the fifte the property is not. the property is not rethe nac of the proper apply towards its red "And what will be ty is not redeemed?"
"Why, then the "

"Why, then the I caeds of the property which he has it in hers. By this mode of the parties will be pi for redemption has a nay trouble can occupractice is adopted. Something very like it is remembered that tect the interests of Have you anythin decision?"

"Brom the abstra I have followed wition as founded on

"Became it is a a usual rule that, we Court, and the Cot ject matter of the e der which the sale to be valid in all of three cases showing from the excitost that the title to lan alless according to

teaman, the Cincinnati Commer-teaman, the Cincinnati Commer-te number (and The Chicago Along towards morning came dispatch that old John was not sing. That bit of news spoiled otices,—at least the one precared tung. But Halspead was not to ont of his pains and praises. He

o controls the press of France to far exceeds anything in this coun-be upholding the Mexican revo-

lon-loving Mr. ANTHONY COM

wy fires from the great guns of the buried so deep that nothing short of of the last trumpet should awake or a." This floquint paper, it hardly a said, is the Iriah Citizen. The Encat guns, having shown their cloven and now walk off on their ears.

w are employed to convert sine

the popular amusements at present. It to be in order for Mr. Monroomer back himself for a small wager to yell in for a hundred and thirty-two hours stopping to take breath, or for the Sun a thousand requests for the apolition of y in a thousand consecutive paragraphs.

boson has shown that it is possible to a machine by which a crying baby will self to sleep again. Let him now apply smulty to the construction of an instruy which, when an eloquent statesman we cox begins to speak, he will be wkicked behind. A system of cogrand a connecting a phonograph with a Bokicker would suffice.

the Sua's Washington correspondent tup "the facts concerning the great d fraud." Mr. HAYES can sleep be

PERSONALS.

M. J. O'Fake and Mr. Pheez Hoff are in a church scandal in Brooklyn. McClelian is so strong that he can McClellan is so strong that he can leer quarter between his inger and thamb. Onchess of Edinburg is to proceed to or that is say, to or rather, that she thort, she hopes it will be a boy.

Duff Henderson has not given up tion of walking round the world in two that marched from Toronto to Whitby an exhibition there.

Bailey, of New Castle, Westchester N. Y.. is the latest oldest Mason in to report. He is 97, and healthy and d joined the fraternity seventy-five years

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fork doctor has a daughter who is use old,—a perfectly-formed woman, cetton of her head, which is that of a mother died in giving her birth. She is educated. Being debarred from all citation by her misfortune, she has ound partial alleviation in the cultivana shi its forms. She has one of the cest, and truest souls. She is very naturally so. She goes out in a closed i with her head closely muffled, and it with her head closely muffled, and rithout any tyouble, but owing to the nation of her throat, mouth, and mash and of hervoice resembles very closely as of a pig.

fermity to the State statute. "
"But where sales have been made?"
"Where sales have been made by the Master, and deeds made subsequently upon the order of the Court,—that is a question about which there may be difference of opinion. Some seem to be of opinion that, unless the parties entitled to redeem have exercised that right before the expiration of the fifteen months growled by the statute, it will be lost; others that, as the decree in the Brine case is reversed for error in the decree, parties are entitled to have a decree reversed for that error during any time within which a writ of error would lie, which is two years under the Federal statute. A question is anguested by some language of Justice Miller in this opinion, whether, as the decree, sale by the Master, and his deed, constitute together a conveyance or strengted conveyance of land, that conveyance or strengted conveyance of land, that conveyance, not being in conformity with the law of the State, is not altogether a multily, so that no title has passed under these proceedings, and no title can rispen under them. This construction, heaver, is so destructive that I can hardly credit the court. "Is there any way now right off to foreclose the

"Is there any way now right off to foreclose the identifies of redemption?"

"There is ample room to hold that they are always barred by the statute of limitations on writs of error in cases where the two years have lapsed; but if they are not thus barred, it follows that they may be barred by reopening and modifying decrees if cases where that can be done, and harine the lands resold in conformity with the new rule, or by new proceedings for foreclosure."

"Is there any distinction between the original purchaser at the mortgage sale and a second or hird party into whose hands the property may have passed?"

hird party into whose hands the property may have mased?"

"If the title to the mortraged property passed by the foreclosure sale, and the defect is merely one of error in the decree, then I have no doubt that such sales would be undisturbed. If the decree and the proceedings subsequent to it are menly the equivalent of an ineffective conveyance, probably the second or third purchaser would require no better title than such as passed to the original purchaser at the foreclosure sale."

"In case a party wished to redeem under his equity, would he have to pay back to the present passesor the money he had expended for taxes, improvements, etc.?"

"He would have to pay the taxes and charges upon the land. In reference to improvements, any person seeking equitable rollef against these foreclosure proceedings would be required to do equity."

"De railroad foreclosures come within this decision?"

"Yes, just as much as any other."
"What are your views as to the consequences?"
"I think there are exaggerated notions abroad as to the serious nature of the consequences that strach to this opinion. It is impossible that strach to this opinion are reduced as a contract a strach to the opinion are reduced in these proceedings a right, within a zertain time, to still redeem their property. In most cases where lands have been sold under foreciousre, I think the property had become, by its depreciation, and the change in the times, a seanty security for the debt; and in aimost all cases it has been true, before this opinion was rendered, that any man, seeking to receive the contract that the property had become, by the property of the debt. The principal effect of it will be to keep open for a little langer time the period during which such persons would have a right to redeem.

"There is one other thing proper to say to you," said Mr. Isham. "Justice Miller states in his oninto that the practice of the Federal Circuit Courts of the English Chancery Court, and by the pracedents of the English Chancery Court, and by the rules of practice established by the Supreme Court of the United States or the several Circuit Courts. It counts to be added, however, that this practice has raised not so much on these, but almost altogether upon the terms of the act of Congress of May 19, 1828, which declared that, in all the States admittal seasons are several than the state strack that it is also allowed that the was fixed as their practice by the express provisions of that act of Congress of May 19, 1828.

"A TROMINEST LAWYER.

"Are you sufficiently is militar with the decision of the United States, and the Judges of that Court have always understood that the was fasted to the rendering of the decrees."

"The expression of the render the results o

Occision of the Federal Court on Foreclosure Proceedings.

On State of Lawyers and Business Man as to He Frobable Edition of the Court of State of State of Court of State of State of State of Court of State of

"There is a difficulty in answering that question, and applying any principles to that case. A purchaser under a foreclosure, being a third party, and coming in under a void title, can hardly be said to come in any privity with any one."

"How shall the mortgagee perfect his title?"

"He would have to foreclose again, or take the case up where the Court left off, if it has any jurisdiction left. The sait has rested, —been continued from term to term under general orders, —or it has been abated. If it is abated for want of continuence or any other cause, the mortgagee will have to begin over again. If it is not abated, the decree can be treated as a nullity, and the proper decree entered."

"How long will it take a person who has gotten property under a foreclosure in the Federal Court to acquire a title unner the State statute of limitation?"

should appear, would not this be regarded as a cloud on title?"

"Capital is proverbially timid, and is not inclined to make loans on property which rests under the ban of suspicion: however, this is not going to break the business of loaning. Immediately after the 'big fire. 'in which all the records of the county were burned, large loans were made on the strength of the paper which the borrower had showing his title—in fact, on honor as it west. Chicago went through all that anomalous state of affairs without any trouble, and she will go through this equally easy."

any trouble, and she will go through this equally easy."

Judge Higgins thought that advantage would be taken of the decisionly many metrageors in order to gain time,—two or two and one-half years,—with the hope that during that interval there would be better prices for real estate, of which they could take advantage.

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPARY.

The local manager of the "United States Mortgage Company was next called upon by the reporter. In answer to several questions, he stated that his Company, acting upon the advice of counsel, who foresaw the comfitt between State and Federal jurisdiction, and how it would result, never applied to the United States Courts for any decree of foreclosure.

"What about the retreactive effect of the decision?"

cision?"
'If the decree of foreclosure had been ordered within two years it could be set aside on a writ of

within two years it could be set aside on a writ of error."

"If the foreclesnre were made previous to two years ago, what then:"

"I don't believe it would be affected by the decision to which you have reference. But in cases happening within the two wears the decision is an admirable arrangement for the morigageor."

"How so?"

"Why, he can appeal from the decree on a writ of error. The case then goes to the Supreme Court. It will take three years before it can be reached. Then comes an order for a new sale, and the property is soid subject to the State law, which gives the mortgageor a year and his creditors ifferen months in which to redeem. By that time it is altogether likely that real estate will have pretty much recovered from the depression now existing, and on the final sale it will bring the amount of the mortgage and costs, thus letting out the mortgageor with a clear title, and no longer handicapping him with a judgment for the difference between the face of the mortgage and what the property would now bring." face of the mortgage and what the property would now bring."

"Suppose that property which had been sold by decree of the United States Court and afterwards passed through three or four hands—all within two years—were offered to you as security for a loan, the title being apparently unincumbered, how would you regard it?"

"I should, in view of what knowledge I now possess, regard the title as being clouded; but would be satisfied with what our counsel said about it."

MARK SKINNER
was of the opinion that in all cases of foreclosure
made over two years ago, the mortgageors, having
slept on their rights, could not avail themselves of
the decision recently rendered by the Supreme
Court. He thought it was bad in principle, for the
reason that it overrode contracts, and would make
money dearer in this State than it has been in
years.

money dearer in this State than it has been in years.

JUDGE WALLACE.

A reporter also had a talk with ex-Judge Wallace on the subject. The Judge said this was not a case where a Judge erred, but where he had no jurisdiction, and the proceedings were therefore absolutely void. But when the good part of a decree could be separated from the bad, it would be done, and the former sustained. Foreclosure decrees, therefore, in the Federal Courts would be sustained, but the Master's report of sale setasida, and either the defendant allowed to redeem or else a new sale be ordered.

"But," said the reporter, "where is the stablity of judicial sales?"

"Well," was the reply, "this is a case where there was a want of jurisdiction, and that overrules everything. Every man must take subject to such accidents. Even a lawyer might look over the title and pronounce it good, and then be mistaken."

the title and pronounce it good, and then be mistaken."

'And a party buying at a forecloseure sa'e runs the risk of having his title overturned three or four years after?"

'Yes, in such a case."

'But he certainly ought to be heard in Court?"

'Well, it might be necessary to file a bill to redeem or to set aside the decree, though I think it would be sufficient to go in on motion to set aside the Master's report."

'But if the property gets into the hands of an innocent purchaser, would he not be protected?"

'No, there is no such thing as an innocent purchaser in this instance. The statute is plain on the subject, and every one is supposed to know the law; and, if he err, he errs at his peril."

'How does this differ from the recent decisions on the tax levy? There the Judge held that the County Collector could go on and collect from one man while another had obtained an injunction as to one-sixth."

'Those cases did not involve any jurisdictional points, nor any principle, and a court could not table beaute a way any accessed the base of the property of the property

"Those cases did not involve any jurisdictional points, nor any principle, and a court could not tell because A was over-assessed whether B was unjustly treated, for perhaps B was under-assessed at first, so that the 20 per cent addition did him no harm. Each man, therefore, had to come into court and show that he was a proper subject for relief. But in the present case the law was plaim, applicable to all, and its violation rendered subsequent proceedings absolutely void and not voidable."

This and more the Judge had to say, but the above is the substance of his views.

AMUSEMENTS.

The property of the control of the c

THE DOCTORS.

Four Large Convocations of Man Learned in Medicine.

Annual Meeting in Chicago of the Illinois Homeopathic Association.

Elevating the Standard of the Profession

Diseases of Children.

The State Medical Association at Spring-field—Michigan and Indiana.

THE HOMEOPATHS.

THE HUMDS ASSOCIATION.

The believers in physical salvation through faith in the instrumentality of Homeopathy came together yesterday in the elab-room of the Grand Pacific, the gathering being/known as the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Illinois Homeopath's Association. The attendance of both local and visiting members was exceedingly good.

The meeting was called to order by DR. J. A VISCENT, of Springfeld. Communications were read from the Wisconsin Homeopathic Society, Mr. W. M. Eaton, and other absentees, after which the President elleviered his annual address, in which he referred with pleasure to the creation of that innovation between the State. The granting of such power was, in the President collinered his samula address, in which he referred with pleasure to the creation of that innovation branch of the public service, the State Board of Health, dwelling at some length on the power of the Board to examine and inquire into the professional standing of every physician st there might be more general knowledge on this im-portant subject of the laws of health. In conclu-sion, the President ventured to prophesy that Homeopathy was bound to become the universal system of cure. This, as well as the other portions of the address, was received with applause, and the paper referred to a committee consisting of Drs. Streeter, Danforth, and Cook.

QUALIPICATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP. Dr. Streeter offered an amendment to the constitution in relation to the qualifications for member tation in relation to the qualifications for membership. A general discussion ensued, in which the practice of rushing young M. D.'s through the medical educational mill was by some denounced without stint. The amendment provided, in brief, that candidates must have the degree of M. D. from some legally organized medical college, and that such degree could be obtained only after at least two full courses of lectures.

Dr. Cook was not in favor of interfering with college diplomas, and hoped the amendment would not be passed.

Dr. Beebe was in favor of anything that would tend to break up diploma-shops and elevate the standird.

Dr. Duncan offered a substitute, providing that candidates should furnish diplomas from schools recognized by the State Board of Health.

Dr. Smith thought qualification, rather than an ability to say that a certain stadent had gone through a certain number of years of study in a medical college, was the more important consideration.

Dr. Kibbax would go in for anything that would.

tion.
Dr. Kibbax would go in for anything that would ation.

Dr. Kibbax would go in for anything that would drive out the incompetents.

Dr. Cook didn't see how full courses in medicine necessarily prevented people who were asses from remaining such. He was opposed to the amendment as an example of special legislation, which, if indulated in too freely, would ultimately divide the Society.

After some further talk, the substitute was tabled and the amendment adopted.

BPIDEMICS.

Dr. A. E. Small, of the Committee on Clinical Medicine, read a report in relation to the late epidemics of dipitheria, scarlet fever, etc., and the remedies found most successful in their cure. Malarious diseases had prevsiled in certain districts, in consequence of the very warm, open winter, absence of sewerags, etc. There and also been considerable general sickness, but it could not be said to have been aftended with generally fatal results. He believed that the coming season would be free from visitations of spidemics, and that the city would be unusually healthy. The report was ordered published.

Dr. Van Liew, from the same Committee, con-

A CARD FROM MIL STRANGOCKI.

The Collecting cast from Mr. Stranger and the collection of the collectio

the Chicero Medical Society, and invited all who were present to attond.

Dr. Reuben Ludiam invited the dalegates to visit his clinic this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Society then adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

the morning.

The programme for to-day's session promises a report by the Board of Censors, resding of correspondence by the Socretary, and reports and papers on Surgery, Ophihamology, Anatomy, 'Physiciogy, Pathology, Histology, and Hygiene. ELSEWHERE.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

When one ball club gets ten safe hits and makes only two runs off them, it shows that said hits didn't come tocether very luckily; also, it shows that the opposition ball club tended strictly to besiness and didn't fall over themselves very much.

When another ball club gets for con safe hits and makes thirteen runs off them; it shows that they placed those hits with amazing good judgment where they would do the most good. Also, it shows that they placed those hits with amazing good judgment where they would do the most good. Also, it shows that the opposition club must have been thinking of something else, at least a part of the time, or their fingers cot cold, or something was wrong. When a club gets fourtews afe hits (and no bases on called balls), and yet the score shows that they recked first-base twenty-five times, it indicates something like looseness on the part of the gentlemen who had charge of the other end of the deat doesn't care for any but reasons and results he can droot the ball match right here. There are, however, some other points to be commented on: there is something to be said in indignant protest against the poor judgment of Chicago Club management, which serves up November weather in May, and sets the people to applicating in the control of the contro whites. Pike got a two-beser over the fence, and as eached third on McVey's out. Geer hit to McCleilan, and the latter caught Pike between third and the secretal county of the state of the state of the secretal county of the secretal co

 Innings—
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

 Chicago
 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2

 Cincinnati
 2 0 2 0 3 1 0 1 4-13
 Runs carned—Chicago, 2; Cincinnatt, 7.
Two-base hits—Hallisan, 1; Remsen, 1; Pike, 2; Mc-Vey, 1; Gerhardt, 1; Kelly, I.
Total bases on clean hits—Chicago, 12; Cincinnatt

Buffales, 1.
Hournettsville, May 21. Base-ball: Hornelle,
4; Alleghenys, 0.

Honnells, 4; Alleghenys, 0.

THE TURF

Chicago lovers of fine stock are just now feasting their eyes on a genuine aristocracy of horseflesh. Florida, mentioned in our Sunday edition, a son of Rysdik's Hambletonian, dam and granddam of the same stock, from Goldsmith's Volunteer, is now at Little's stable, on the alsey north of the Post-Office, between Clark and Dearborn streets. Many horse fanciors believe him to be the best and most beautiful stallion in America, and certainly he has no superior. He is '11 years old, and belongs to Col. A. H. Taylor, of Ceutral Valley, near old, a perfect beauty, and a Thorndyks mare, belonging to E. D. Dickerman, Seq., of this city, came West in the same car with Florida. Col. Taylor values his splendid animal at the moderate sum of \$50,000. He will remain here as long as the excitement among the lovers of aplendid stock shall make his stay pleasant and profitable.

Louisville, May 21.—Twelve thousand four-hundred and eleven persons paid admission into the grounds of the Louisville Jockey Club to-day, while more than double that number took advantage of a free field and witnessed the Kentucky Derby. Three horses—Edinburg, King William, and Dan K.—started in the first trace, a dash of one and a quarter miles, selling in the pools in the order named. Edinburg sprang to the lead, pushed closely by King William, Dan K. following in an easy movement. Thus they run till the last haif-mile, when Dan K., closing up, led both home, winning handomely. Time, 2:134.

The second tace wis the event of the day,—the Kentucky Derby, for a stake of \$1,500, second horse to have \$200, a dash of 1½ miles. There were fifty-six nominations and nine starters. Himyar was so great a favorite that pool-buying centered mainly on the other horses, Bay-Star being the choice. Burgundy, Leveler, McHenry, Solicitor, Earl of Beacousfield, Raspond, and Chriev Bash were the other starters. Day-Star went forward at the drum-tap, Himyar getting off seventh. McHenry was segond, and Leveler third. The time, 2:374, i

somewhat sore from the effects of the Laxington races.

In the hast race, mile bests, Jannette, Adventure, Joe Rodes, Belle Palmer, and Mollie McCann started. The first heat was won by Rodes, Adventure second, and Palmer third. Time, 1:45.

The second heat was won by Jannette, Adventure second, and Rodes third. Time, 1:45%. Time, 1:45%.

AQUATIC.

Bagley, at his boat-yard on the North Side, near

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Galena, Ill., May 21.—Thomas McNulty, aged about 45 years, a prominent merchant of Shullsburg. Wis., and one of the leading citizens in the southern part of that State, died at his home in Lafayette County yesterday, after an illness of several months' duration. He was well known to Chicago merchants, and had many influential relatives and friends in that city.

VEGETINE . IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL

PHYSICIANS. Mr. H. R. STRYRES:

Dear SET—I take the pleasure of writing you a small certificate concerning Vegetine prepared by you. I have been a sufferer with the Dyspepsia for over fetty years, and have had the Ohronte Distribute for over six months, and have tried most everything; was given up to die, and did not expect to live from day to day, and no physician could touch my case. I saw your Vegetine recommended to cure Dyspepsis. I commenced using it, and I continued doing so, and an now a well woman and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible dissease, I would kindly recommend to try it for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood purifier.

By Dr. T. H. Fokmus, M. D., for MRS, Wh. H. FORBES. Valley Syrban, Queens Co., Lose Island, N. Y.

MRS. WM. H. FORBES.

VEGETTAL.—When the bleed becomes lifeless and stagaant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other came, the Vegetthe will renew the blood, carry off the patrid humors, cleanse the etomach, regulate the bowers, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE

FOR CANCERS AND CANCEROUS HUMORS.

ASELET, WASHINGTON CO., III., Jan. 14, 1876.

Ma. H. R. STEVENS:

DRAN SIR—This is to certify that I had been suffering from a Rose Cancer on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommended for takes and soon found myself beginning to feel bester; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exercised, and in a few months from the lime I commended the use of the Vegetine, the cancer came out aimost bodily. CARRIE DEFORREST.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForrast, and consider her one of our very best women.

DR & H. FLOWERS.

Ald Dismasse of the Blood.—If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleases, purify, and cure such discusses, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedien, as ferring for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the chronisting find. It can truly be called the Great Blood Parifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and removate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE

I Regard It as a Valuable FAMILY MEDICINE. Ma. H. R. STEVENSI

Dran Sm.—I take pleasure in saying that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine. Truly yours,

REV. WM. McDONALD. The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through United States as a minister in the M. E. Church

THOUSANDS SPEAR.—Vegetine is acknowled and recommended by physicians and spotheca to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood discovered, and thousands speak in its praise have been restored to health. VEGETINE

Mn. H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR - I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find R gives most excellent satisfaction.

S. B. DE PRIEST, M. D., Droggiet, Hastevon, Ind. VEGETINE H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

The M. D.'s Have It.

SILK COSTUMES. West End Dry Goods House

Madison & Peoria-sts.

Vegetine is Sold by All Bruggists.

TUMES, velvet trimmings, fin-ished with chenille fringe, rich and

stylish garment, \$85.00; former price \$150.00. PIRIE & CO.



Having been for twelver years a nember of New York Stock Exchange and Vice Present of God Beard of Indianal Stock Exchange and Vice Present of God Beard of Indianal Stock Exchange and Vice Present of Indianal Stock Cold, and Bonds; also, Stock contracts, such as "stractical Stock Cold, and Bonds; also, Stock Contracts, and as "stractical Stock Cold, and God Stock

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Slight Country Demand for Currency and Loans.

The Bank of England in Danger--Trade of Great Britain.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular---Corn and Rye Steady.

Wheat and Provisions Still on the Down Grade-Stocks of Grain in Store.

FINANCIAL.

A bank officer who was asked to describe the nancial situation replied that "cash transactions the counters were continuous, but that discounts are decidedly duli." This alliterative statement at the counters were continuous, but that discounts were decidedly dult." This alliterative statement probably clothes the dry facts of the banking basiness with as much verbiage as they will sustain. The bank clearings are reduced to a low figure, which shows how near a routine level bank transactions are. The supply of paper of a desirable quality is small. It is difficult for the customers of the banks to use borrowed money with profit, and it is a frequent occurrence for borrowers to relunter repayment of loans pefore maturity, and before call in the case of call loans. The country demand for loans and currency is light. Sates of discount; at the banks were 6@10 per cent. New York exchange was weaker, and sold between banks at 25c per \$1,000 preinium. The learings were \$3,000,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND IN DANGER.

Some of the London financial journals have also up the one given by Bagebot in his Lombard Street, and are calling public attention to the dancerous condition of the reserves of the Bank of England. The London World and the London Marist are especially noticeable for their plain alk about the matter. The World says:

Should there be from any cause a sudden demand or money for the Continent or the Provinces, here is an instant drain upon the bill brokers and salkers of the metropolis, who in turn fall back peon the Bank of England; and in an emergency, ach as might be caused by a war with Russia, the sank at the world soluted than it is now, or even a behav was more isolated than it is now, or even a behav were in 1847, 1857, and 1866, at each of which dates the Rank act bod to be superseded.

The London Times reports that the trade and navigation accounts of the United Kingdom for the month of April are better than any that have appeared for some time. There is a reassuring variation in the too prevailing gloom to the extent of an increase of 5% per cent in the value of the imports. The Times says:

on in the too prevailing gloom to the extent of increase of 5½ per cent in the value of the imits. The Times says:

The mass of our imports is probably rather greating the four months of the year now expired an for last year, but so far the money value is but £1,000,000 less. The export side of the actual would be more satisfactory than it is, did we find that there, also, prices are steadily desing. For instance, the increase in the export cotton piece-goods is 13 per cent, while the insee in the value is only 6 per cent; and cotton raths increased over £1½ per cent in quantity, tonly about 15 per cent in value. It is even ree with jute yarn, although jute piece-goods, saibly owing to the varying character and qualits of the shipments, show a better outturn. Wooleps up in price, but is much down in quantity, die woolen varn and woolen cloths are decidedly aker in price. If results from this that, as a whole, the increase of over 7 per cent in the value of the total exports of the month does not quite represent the increased volume of the trade which has been done. It is, however, satisfactory in that the demand for iron and steel and machinery and millyout appears to be healther, as it cortain.

In giving the sum of \$411, 468, 354 as the amount of United States notes outstanding June 30, 1838, in answer to the inquiry of our correspondent B, of Long Point, Ill., it is to be understood that we included the old demand notes, the legal-tender notes proper, and the one and two year notes, and communications of the state of mpound interest notes. We suppose our corrodent's inquiry to refer to the legal-tend tes proper, which were only \$356,000,000.

Coin was 100% @100% in greenbacks. POREIGN EXCHANGE.

The rates current in New 1 ork and Chical	o were:
Sterling	Sight.
Belgium515	51244
France	51214
Switzerland	51214
Germany	96
	40%
Austria.	48
	2714
Denmark	27%
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	27%
	102500
United States & of '81	Asked.
	108%
United States 5-20s of '07.	10734
United States 5-20 of '07. 107 United States 5-20 of '08. 1084	10914
United States 10-40s	10714
United States new 5s of '81105	105%
United States new 444s	10436
United States new 4 per cent coupons 100%	101%
LOCAL SECURITIES.	
Chicago Citar Para Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)*10134	*102%
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long), 1011/ Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long) 1051/	*102\d
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long) 102)	10314
NOTED Chicago 7 per centil incoln Park) son	10398
City Rall way (South Side)	10000
City Kallway (West Ride)	175
City Railway (North Side)	11305

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.
New York, May 21.—Gold opened at 100% and losed at 160%. Carrying rates, 1@2. Loans ere also made flat.
Silver bars, 117% in greenbacks and 116% in

wer coin, 1 and 1½ discount.

vernments were generally steady; some issues

tion lower.

road bonds were strong.

securities were steady. A telegram from

pud. Va., reports that the recent sale in

sure of the Chesneeke & Ohio Road has

safirmed by the Court in which the pro
soriginated. The reorganization will now

cted as noon as possible. The Board of

of the various coal companies met to-day

the total production for June at 1,743,

against 2,125,000 tons the correspond
of last year. The Delaware & Hudson

alvanced its prices for June from 10c to

were

per ton.

ocks were penerally dull and heavy, with a deout prices of & to 1%, with the chief weakin coal stocks and Pactic Mail. Otherwise
market was without sound feature, except
at the close New Jorsey Central recovered %.

nections were 74,000 shares, of which 6,600
e Brie, 18,000 Lake Shore, 1,000 Wabash,
00 Northwestern common. 2,000 preferred,
10 Prock Island, 4,000 St. Paul common. 2,400
erred, 15,000 Lakewanna, 4,000 New Jersey
tral, 1,500 Hilmots Central, 1,600 Columbus,
cianati & Indiana Central, 1,600 Columbus,
cianati & Indiana Central, 1,600 Columbus,
cianati & Indiana Central, 1,600 Mail.

oney market casy at 2½635.

Cleveland & Pittsburg 7754 Union Pacific be Northwestern 5054 U. P. Land Grain Northwestern prid 7154 U. P. Sinking Fa Northwestern prid 7154 U. P. Sinking Fa Northwestern prid 7154 Union Pacific be 755 U. P. Land Grain Tennessee 6a, 10d. 30 Virginia new 7554 Missouri 6a. Virginia 6a, old. 25 SAN FRANCISCO,

Beicher 254 Kentuck Beest & Beicher 1276 Kosuth Bullion 4 Leopard Caledonia 12 Mexican Caledonia 12 Mexican 25 Ophir. 25 Ophir. 25 Ophir. 26 Ophir. 27 Ophir

FOREIGN.
LONDON, May 21.—Consuls, money and account, 96%.
United States bonds—85s, 104%; '87s, 108%; 10-40s, 108%; preferred, 31%.
Paris, May 21.—Rentes, 100f 90c. REAL ESTATE.

J. Eich to William E. Wording), dated May 18.

West Monroe st. 246 ft wof Loomis st. s. f. undivided % of 25x1875; ft, dated April 27.

Blackhawk st. 44 ft wof Hinsche st. n. f. 44 ft to alley, improved, dated Feb. 18, 1873.

California av. n. e. oor of Bismarck st. wf. 669% 1, 257

Michigan av. 225 ft n. of Twenty-third st. wf. 25x160 ft, dated May 2.

Michigan av. 225 ft n. of Twenty-third st. wf. 25x160 ft. with building No. 756 (William F. Baker to Alice K. Oglosby), dated May 20.

Pulton st. 50 9-10 ft wof Curtis st. s. f. 25x100 ft. dated Dec. 19, 1874.

Milwaukee av. 180 ft s. of Division st. n. e. f. 50x125 ft. improved (Friedrich Bals to Charles F. Georgas), dated May 21.

Park st, between Lincoln and Wood sts. s. wf. 72x120 ft. improved dated May 18.

Archer av. 14316 ft n. e of Haisted st. s. wf. 2x 100 ft, dated May 21.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS. WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

100 ft, dated May 21.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF
Wentworth NILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE,
Wentworth NILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE,
ft, SONISS ft, dated May 10.

SWEST OF CITY LIMITS,
WEST OF CITY LIMITS,
POWCLIAY, SW COT OF CIETA PLOCE,
OF CHAPTER COURT-HOUSE.

POWCLIAY, SW COT OF CIETA PLACE, I, 100x110
ft, dated May 21.

COMMERCIAL. The following were the latest quotations for Maj delivery on the leading articles for two days past

3430 S120 S141 F	Receipts.		Shipments.	
The said	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	10.454	9,051	8,003	9,040
Wheat, bu	111,440	4,517	74, 317	5, 795
Corn. bu	364,041	122, 926	290, 229	46, 004
Oats, bu	202,708	49, 318	168,979	56, 890
Rye, bu	11, 207	1,470	1,638	1.668
Barley bu	4, 696	25, 401	7, 130	3, 254
Grass seed, Ds.	5,370	44, 490	2,420	20, 902
Flax seed, Ds.	46, 665	13, 130		24, 175
B. corn. 18		*** *****	26, 470	20,000
C. meats, lbs	104, 300	21, 424	1,836,268	781,814
Beef, tes		1	980	
Beef, bris	15		257	10
Pork, bris	10	284	1, 198	351
Lard, lbs	60,000	109, 100	1,287,884	597, 981
Tallow, lbs	97, 225	26, 225	33, 770	
Butter, Ibs	140, 788	78, 929	183, 827	109, 212
Live hogs. No.	20,889	8,029	6, 384	1,704
Cattle, No	3,548	2,578	2, 152	345
Sheep, No	1,554	784	159	
Hides, lbs	127, 235	133, 894	165, 640	178, 630
H. wines, bris.	50		85	200
Wool, Ibs	181,590	28, 427	123, 480	169, 600
Potatoes, bu	1.953	2,854	10	827
Coal. tons	14,307	5, 183	403	422
Hay, tons	60	********	****	16
Lumber, m.ft.	8,851	8,051	1,408	1,968
Shingles, m	6, 190		245	230
Salt. bris	2,850	680	2,520	2,716

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 2,261 bn wheat, 2,698 bn corn.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 101 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 28 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 1 soft spring, 84 cars No. 2 do, 32 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (258 wheat); 118 cars high mixed corn, 5 cars new (258 whest); 118 cars high mixed corn, 5 cars new do, 13 cars new mixed, 356 cars No. 2 corn, 133 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (630 corn); 2 cars No. 1 otats, 54 cars No. 2 white, 61 cars No. 2 mixed, 8 cars rejected (125 osts); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 16 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (20 rye); 2 cars No. 2 barley, 4 cars No. 3 do. Total, 1, 039 cars, or 423, 000 bu. Inspected out: 63, 306 bu wheat, 285, 546 bu corn, 13, 422 bu rye, 2, 764 bu barley. The foreign exports from this city last week on through bills of lading included: 3, 460 bris flour, 270, 892 bu wheat, 202, 985 bu corn, 6, 330 boxes meats, 2, 875 cases canned do, 5, 797 tos and 525 other pkgs lard, 1, 210 pkgs pork, 145 bris beef, 175 bris tongues, 1, 928 pkgs batter and cheese, 190 bris tallow, 45, 109 lbs seeds, 2, 180 lbs furs, 3, 380 lbs leather, and 500 bris oat-meal. 3, 380 lbs leather, and 500 bris oat-meal.

date were, according to inspection returns, 3, 489 cars. The receipts of the whole month of May in 1877, were 503 cars; in 1876, 2,616 cars; and in

1877, were 503 cars; in 1876, 2,616 cars; and in 1875, 5,075 cars.

The leading produce markets were again heavy yesterday, while the minor ones were steadier. The receipts were not so large as those of the previous day, either in hogs or grain, but other markets were heavy on wheat, and that cereal went have the products decreased as a product of the products of kets were heavy on wheat, and that cereal went downward in sympathy, while pork products declined on general principles, or for much the same reason as was suggested to Mollie Bawn, because they've nothing else to do. Corn was stendier. The weakness in wheat in England seemed to be a direct consequence of large arrivals there, wheat being now received by the Britishers in larger quantities than sufficient to meet current wants. It is possible also that the news of a sale of new wheat on this side may have been capled over there, and the fact assumed a vast

news of a sale of new wheat on this side may have been capled over there, and the fact assumed a vast importance in the eyes of a people who do not harvest their wheat till about August. A good many people here believe that "England is full of wheat," meaning thereby that the farmers of that country have held back their surplus, and millers and other dealers stocked up in anticipation of a war. The bears here profess to believe that those stocks would be let loose upon consumers so soon as peace is assured, and the necessary effect would be an important decline in prices. These are the men who are operating with an eye on 80@90c as the future quotation here. On the other side of the question it is reported that the Western farmers are bare of wheat, their surplus having been nearly exhausted by the unusually liberal movement of the past nine montas.

Dry goods were generally reported quiet. The demand, as for some days past, was chiefly in the

ment of the past nine montas.

Dry goods were generally reported quiet. The demand, as for some days past, was chiefly in the shape of mail orders, which were restricted to such articles and to such quantities as are needed in the pursuance of current trade. Groceries were moving with fair freedom, and were again quoted firm. Coffees, teas, sugars, and rice display positive strength. In the fish market there were no changes. Dried fruits were held at previous figures. Imported varieties were in good demand, while domestics were generally quoted dall. Butter was active and nominally steady. Shippers and the home trade were taking hold generously at the lately modified prices. Choese was weak and lower, with full creams quoted at 19% (210c, and fower grades selling anywhere from 3@8c. Dealers in oils, paints, and colors were doing a fairly satisfactory business, the demand being good and prices ruling steady. Leather remains dull and easy. Tobacco was quiet and unchanged. There was only a light demand for coal and wood, prices ranging as before.

Lumber was firm under a fair demand, with moderate offerings of cargoes, and at the world-life order. The hardware magnet was steady under a fair demand from self interior. Broom-corn was dull, and eetis nominal. Wool was quiet and quaettied. The odd lots of new coming forward are sent out on orders, and there is no accumulation of stock. The higher grades of hay were in fair request for local use and shument, and steady, while common qualities were duil and easy. There was a small inquiry for hides, and the offerings also were light, but apparently equal to current wasts. Potatoes

Ponitry was in fair request and steady. Strawber-ries were weak and irregular, in consequence of large receipts of rather small frult. Lake freights were moderately active and a shade firmer. Carriers generally insisted on 2c for corn to Buffalo, and 25c for wheat to do, but 1%c was

to Buffalo, and 25/c for wheat to do, but 13/c was accepted in one or two cases. Hoom was taken for 341,000 bu corn, and 36,000 bu wheat.

Through rates by lake and canal were firmer, at 7c for corn and 73/c for wheat to New Fork. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 9c for corn to New York and 103/c for do to Boston.

Rail freights were quiet and nominally firm, on the basis of 20c per 100 lbs for grain to New York, 18c for do to Philacelphia, and 17c to Baltimore.

GRAIN IN STORE. 2,973 2,780 760 4, 252 597 1, 248 5, 355 1, 452 147, 301 1, 548, 475 23, 781 33, 962 8, 883 24, 453 110, 74 1 21, 687 118, 0.49 82, 081 587,684 419,007 141,542

figures show an increase during last week of 168, -567 bu wheat, 178, 141 bu corn, 46, 249 bn oats, 4, 178 bu rye, and a decrease of 35, 966 bu barley. Total increase, 361, 117 bu. The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 146, 032 bu No. 1 Minnesots, and 16, 367 bu No. 2 do. The following were the stocks of wheat in Mil-

278,031

10,681

303, 439

9,868

Jay 20, 1878.
hard. 28, 007
regular 182, 168
regular 67, 026
regular 41, 188
953
190, 124 .586, 459 1, 015, 336

Also, 31. 515 bu corn, 67, 256 bu oats, 366, 933 bu and 18, 910 bu rye. Also, 31.515 bu corn, 87, 250 ou oats, 500, 625 bu barrey, and 18, 910 bu 170.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

May 21.—Receipts—Flour, 13, 448 brls: whent, 330, 021 bu; corn, 167, 230 bu; oats, 58, 354 bu; corn-meal, 870 pkgs; rye, 28, 904 bu; barley, 1, 756 bu; malt, 3, 834 bu; pork, 143 pkgs; beef, 5, 696 pkgs; cut-meats, 1, 984 pkgs; lard, 1, 055 pkgs; whisky, 564 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 4, 000 brls; wheat, 172, 000 bu; corn, 86, 000 bu; oats, 63, 000 bu; rye, 6, 000 bu; corn, 86, 000 bu.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs May 21: J. L. McDonald, 1

at Chicago Customs May 21: J. L. McDonald, 1 piano. 1 velocipede, 1 sewing-machine, 4 cases household goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 29 cases dry goods; F. W. Hayne & Co., 50 bris bottled ginger ale; the Chicago Stampling Company, 130 boxes tin-plate; Irish, Bullen & Co., 24, 800 ft lumber, 95, 250 pcs lath; Burley & Tyrrell, 24 pkgs earthenware; "Order," 1,460 sacks salt; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 263 boxes tin plate; Norman Hagerman, 4 cases household goods, 2 trunks, 5 picture-frames. Collections, 32, 538.28.

PROVISIONS.

Q8. (2)4 seller August; and about \$7.05,67.234 seller he year.
Prime mess steady at \$7.25,67.50; and extra do at \$6.75,67.00.
Lakb.—Was moderately active, and firmer early, but closed 5c per 100 lbs lower than the previous afternoon. Sales were reported of 1.750 tes agot at \$6.50,66.55; 5.000 [tes seller June at \$6.57,66.574; 0.750 tes seller July at \$6.55,60.025; and 3.000 tes seller August at \$6.50,60.70; Test. 18,500 tes. The market closed dull at \$6.50,60.70; and or seller May; \$6.50,65.324; seller June; \$8.50,60.374; seller July; and \$6.00,60.025; seller June; \$8.50,60.374; seller July; and \$6.00,60.025; seller August at \$6.50,60.374; seller July; and \$6.00,60.025; seller August at \$6.50,60.025; sel

at \$6.50 cash or seller May; \$6.5066.32% seller June; \$6.5066.37% seller July; and \$6.6006.03% seller August.

Maxas—Were dull, except in transfer from one month to another, in which there was a little more activity. There was only a light demand for export, and the seller s

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull, and nominally unchanged, most holders decilining to make material concessions to correspond with the downward movement in wheat, and buyers held off for lower prices. Sales were reported of 230 bris winters, partly at \$5. 50; and \$15 bris spring extras, chiefly at \$4.75.45.75. Total, 1.045 bris. The market closed at the following range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$5.0006.25; good to prime brands of winters, \$5.0006.25; good to prime brands of winters, \$5.0006.25; good to prime brands of winters, \$5.0004.50; choice to fine spring, \$4.5005.50; low spring, \$4.5005.50; low spring, \$4.5005.50; low spring, \$5.0005.25; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$5.0063.25; patient springs, \$6.2508.25; low grade, \$2.7508.50; rye, \$5.0003.25.

Bran—Was less active, and steadler. Sales were 60 tons at \$9.5009.60 per ton on track, and \$9.75 free on board or. tons at \$9.50@9.60 per ton on track, and \$9.75 free o board car.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 20 tons at \$11.00 per ton free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$14.00 per ton

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 20 tons at \$11.00 per ton free on board cars.

Coin-Mala—Coarse was nominal at \$14.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregularly weak. The market opened rather firm, advancing ic for June delivery, because of lower consols, and then declined 2%c. closing 11/601/sc below the latest quotation of Monday. May closed \$1c tower. Liverpool was quoted easier, with cargoes neglected and depressed, and New York was heavy, with no demand. Our receipts were rather smaller than those of the previous day, but large as compared with the average, and there was a very lates of the compared with the average. But here was a very later to the property of the market. The go being chiefly were weakened by heavy importations of American wheat, and the bears here predicted a further decline there as a consequence of continued large supplies to the United Kingdom. This induced snort selling, resulting in a further drop, the feeling being very weak towards the cail of the session. Seller June opened at about \$1.0%, and closed at \$1.0%, esciled to \$1.0%, and closed at \$1.0%, seller June opened at about \$1.0%, and closed at \$1.0%, seller Juny soid at \$1.000.103, closing at the inside. Seller Juny soid at \$1.000.103, closing at the inside of \$1.000, and the seller Juny soid at \$1.000.103, closing at \$1.000.000. Hard Wilkar—Was dail, and again lower, in sympathy with the general market. Sales were \$0.00 bu by sample at \$8.1001.103, closing at \$1.000.000. Hard Wilkar—Was dail, and again lower, in sympathy with the general market. Sales were \$0.00 bu by ample at \$1.000.1000. CORN—Was active and a shade firmer, closing \$600.000. Hard Wilkar—Was dail, and again lower, in sympathy with the general market. Sales were \$0.00 bu by ample at \$8.1001. In a \$1.000. The seller shoping demand. The recent decline in prices, with continued low freight rates, brought out more orders from consumers, and one of the consequences was airmer feeling in freights. The market was invited at \$1.000.000 bu new high mixed at \$2.000

feed at 345ec: 1, 300 bu by ample at 36248c on track. Total, 3, 300 bu.

PIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 275,000 bu at \$1,0361.0854 for May, \$1,12561,035 or June, and 9956681.09 for July.

Corn—35,000 bu at 3856 for May, 3854388 of for June, and 3856,389 for May, 3854388 of for June, Mess Pork—3,500 bris at \$7,894 for June, \$7,7756 for June, \$7,7756 for June, \$7,800 for July.

Mess Pork—3,500 bris at \$7,894 for June, \$7,7756 for July.

Lard—1,000 to at \$8,50 for June and \$8,50 for July.

Lard—1,000 to at \$8,50 for June and \$8,50 for July.

Lard—1,000 to at \$8,50 for June and \$8,50 for July.

There were rumore of a couple of failures in wheat.

Mess pork was lower, sales being made of 2,730 bris at \$7,57567,035 for June, \$7,7567,775 for July, and \$7,55 for August. Also sales of 60 bris family mess pork at \$8,50 at \$8,50 for July.

Wheat was active and treegular, breaking \$6, and atterwards rising \$6, closing \$6 below the price at 10 clock. June soid at \$1,005661,0256, and closed at \$1,005661,025661,0256, and closed at \$1,005661,025661,0256, and closed at \$1,005661,025661,0

bu corn, the latter at 114622 to Buffalo.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was fairly active, closing at \$7.571467.00 for June, \$7.771467.80 for July, and \$7.9567.0718 for August. Salva 4.000 hris, at \$7.5714 for June, \$7.7714 for July, and \$7.975 for August.

Lard was quiet at \$6.5066.6214 for June, \$6.5566.6374 for July, and \$6.6046.6214 for August.

Sales 250 tes at \$6.50 for June. GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was in light request, and easy under fair offerings, which holders are anxious to reduce: Strictly green hurl, 54-66c; red-tipped do, 54-54c; red and red-tipped do, 34-64-54c; inferior, 36-35-6c; red and red-tipped do, 34-64-5c; inferior, 36-35-6c; crooked, 36-46.

BUTTER-There was a good degree of activity in the demand for the better qualities, and as very full prices. The low grades were but little inquired for, and sold very irregularly. During the past few days there has been quite a heavy Eastward movement of butter, so that, notwithstanding the heavy serivals, the stocks on hand are not now excessive. We quute: Choice to fancy creamery, 176-20c; good to choice dairy, 138-16c; medium, 108-12c; inferior to common, 56-86c. 568c. BAGGING—As much is doing as in past seasons at a BAGGING—As much a coing as in past cases at Elke period, and, with comparatively light stocks on hand, there is among holders a confident feeling. Prices are as follows: Stark. 14c; Brighton A. 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 10½c; American, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13&15c; gunnies, single, 14&15c; double, 23&24c.

Lewiston. 21c; Otter Creek, 195c; American, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13615c; gunnles, single, 14615c; double, 23624c.

CHEESE—Prices were weak, and generally lower. Sales reached a pretty large aggregate, but the offerings were largely in excess of the demand, and the pressure to sell led to a free shading of prices. We revise our list as follows: Full cream, 9464/90c; part skim, 82946c; full skim, 526c; low grades, 53-6c.

COAL—A small demand existed at preu. Sept. weak of the common control of the

PROVISIONS.

BOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active, though less so than the previous day, and again lower. The early feeling was firm, a slight reaction from Monday's weak has being due to the report that hogs were ateadier and in better demand. But there was too much offered in proportion to the linquiry, and the late feeling was weak, especially as New York was reported dall'and Liverpool tame. There was, however, more disposition to buy for shipment, the exceedingly low prices leading a few operators to think that the market eahenot be very far from bottom figures. We note an increase in the volume of reported shipments.

Mass Porx—Was less active, and quotably firmer at one time, but closed 7½ oper 100 per 100

SPICES—Allspice, 18@184c; cloves, 42@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 194@418c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90@95c; Cascutta ginger, 8@9c.
Soap—True Blue, 54c; German mottled, 54c; Blue Lily, 54c; White Rose, 54c; Blue Lily, 54c; White Rose, 54c; Peach Blossom, 68c; Savon Imperial, 54c.
HAY—The better grades of tunothy and upland prairie were in fair demand and steady. Other grades were dul; No. 1 timothy, \$10.00@10.50; No. 2 do, \$9.00@6.30; mixed, \$8.00; upland prairie, \$8.00; No. 18.00@10.50; No. 2 do, \$9.00@6.30; mixed, \$8.00; upland prairie, \$8.00; No. 11 HIDS—Were quiet and; steady. Local tanners and dealers are taking the receipts at the current prices. Quotations: City butchers' cows. 33c; steers, 64c; green cured, light, 74c; heavy, 64@694c; damaged, 54c; green calf, 10c; fint prime dry kip, calf, and dryhides, 14c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon-sains, 40c; sheep pelis, wooi estimated, 54c.
METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were steady under a fair interior demand and a moderate local trade. Quotations: 71.50; do, 10x14, 1X. \$9.25; 70.01mg, 14x20. IC, \$8.75; do, 10x14, 1X. \$9.25; 70.01mg, 14x20. IC, \$0.75; do, 10x

Corpeas—Bottoms, 28c; sheathing copper, 28c.

SREET ZING-7G.

SREET ZING-7G.

SREET JING-10.

BA I FRON -Common, \$1.9022.00.

WIRE-NOS. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9. 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12.

114;c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20. 20c. Discount of 50 per cent. Fence wire. Interest of the common states of the common states. Most other lines were rairly firm. We repeat our list: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 12d;c; 60 tillings, 1gc; 12d;c; 10 dollings, 1gc; 12d;c; 10 dollings, 1gc; 12d;c; 10 dollings, 1gc; 12d;c; 10 dillings, 1gc; 12d;c; 12d;c;

HOOS—Were in lighter supply, in a steadler. The improved tone of the the fact that the receipts were some Monday, and that the weather was quently more favorable for the large opened fairly active at the

changed quotations.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

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BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

SUBEP AND LAMBS—Receipts. 357: for the week thus far, 6.409; no sales to-day.

SUBEP AND LAMBS—Receipts. 1,200; for the week.

0,400; dull and slow; buyers; still holding back; few sales of wool sheep at \$4.0034.50; cipped. \$3.803

saics of wool sneep at \$4.0034.50; citpped. \$3.003

4.40.

Hous—Receipts, 3.910; for the week, 19.780; duli; demand light; so Kastern account; York weights, common to choice, \$3.1563.25; heavy, \$3.2563.40.

EAST LIMERTY, May 21.—CATTLE-Receipts to-day, 290 head, all for saic nere; sciling at \$4.7565.25.

3.51 Philadelphias, \$3.309.7.00 mil.; for kers, \$3.256

3.51 Philadelphias, \$3.309.7.00 mil.; for kers, \$3.256

SHERT—Receipts to-day, 6.00; 3.7564.25.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Hods.—Dull and heavy; common, \$2.5062.20; litchs. \$2.5663.10; packing, \$3.003

3.15: butchers*, \$3.1563.25; receipts, 1.600; ship-

The receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending May 19 and since Jan. 1, 1878, with comparisons to same date, were as follows:

| With comparisons to same date, were as follows:
| Since | Si

Box boards, B. 13 Inches and upwards.
Box boards, C.
A stock boards, 10 to 12 Inch
B stock boards, 10 to 12 Inch
C stock boards, 10 to 12 Inch
C stock boards, 10 to 12 Inch
D or common stock boards
Fencing, 18 and 20 feet
Fencing, 18, 14, and 16 feet.
Fencing, 18, 14, and 16 feet.
Common boards.
Cull boards.
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 feet.
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 feet.
Dimension greeh.
Cuils, 2 Inch
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, select, dressed and headed
Lath.
Shingles, 'A' standard to extra
shingles, No. 1.
Cedar shingles.

Since our report of one week ago little that is new or interesting has been developed is connection with the market for domestic dry goods. The character of the demand has not changed in any noticeable degree, the laquiry as heretofore being mainly confined to such articles and to such amounts as are actually needed to meet the calls of current trade. Beyond this buyers evince no inclination to invest, and it well may be doubted whether the volume of business could be materially increased by the officer of any reasonable price-concessions. Concessions are not, however, the order of the day. The stocks results between manufacturers and consumers are, as is well known, exceptionally light, and, anticipating a more than ordinarily good demand throughout the summer months, holders are little disposed to atmuste trade at the sacrifice of prices, and the previsence of a firm and healthly feeling is noted. Collections continue good. The following is noted. The masketions were mostly of a handward of the same and the previous and the previous and the previous and the previous was accomplished by agents, despite the large number of clothiers at present in the market. Wide prints were more sotive and large sales of certain makes were simulated by lower prices, but ordinary calloose continued in light request.

"The jobbing trade has been quiet in all departments, and the recent cold and unseasonable weather has no doubt checked the consumptive demand to a material extent, the best evidence of which is a considerable decrease in the number of orders from interior retail-decrease in the number of orders from interior retail-decrease in the number of orders from interior retail-DRY GOODS.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month. 46s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 23s 6dq24s. Weather in England unfavorable for the growing crops. Special Dispaich to The Tribuns.

Liverroot, Nay 21-11:50 a. m.—Flours—No. 1, 26s 6d; No. 2, 25s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 15s 4d; No. 2, 11s 3d; spring, No. 1, 16s 4d; No. 2, 9s 8d; white, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 18s 2d; No. 2, 27s 9d; No. 2, 27s 3d.

Provisions—Pork, 45s. Lard, 35s 6d.

Liverroot, May 21-2 p. m.—Flour, No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 26s.

7,000.

BRZADSTUTYS—California white wheat, 10s 11d@11s dd; do club, 11s@11s 9d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 9s 8dds 10s 4d; do winter, 11s 3dd 11s 4d. Flour—Western canal, 25a. Corn—Western mixed, 27s 3de 27s 9d. Oats—American, 3s 2d. Barley—American, 3s 2d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. CLOVER-SEED—American. 40s@42a.
Paovisions—Mess pork, 45a. Prime mess beef, 78s. Lard—American, 35s 6d. Bacon, long clear, 25s; short-lear, 27s 9d.

Lard—American, 33s ed. Bacon, long clear, 23s; and clear, 37s 9d.

CHERSE—Fine American, 58s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s; refined, 0s 9d.

LINSERD OIL—27s.

RESIN—Common, 5s; pale. 12s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—24s 6d@25s.

LONDON, May 21.—REVINED PETROLEUM—0s 0d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—21s 6d@25s.

ANTWERP, May 21.—PETROLEUM—30s 3d. \$\psi\$

AMERICAN CITIES.

New York.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

New York, May 21.—Grain—Wheat further seriou ly depressed, and prices declined materially, in mo instances 2630 per bu on free and urgent offerings at the control of the c instances 263c per bu on free and urgent offerings and generally very moderate demand, closing heavily, No. 2 Chicago apring for prompt delivery scarce, and held with a fair show of confidence; wanted for shipment; sales 296,000 bu; 8,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1.21; 8,000 bu No. 2 Sheboygan spring at \$1.29; 24,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1.196; 1-4,500 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.174; this grade scarce for prompt delivery, and wanted to moderate extent for export; quoted for boat loads at \$1.18. Corn offered less freely for prompt delivery, and again, quoted up 464le per bu on fairly active demand; options moderately active, closing for No. 2 a trifle stronger; mixed Western ungraded, 45651c; Kansas mixed here at 516513/c. Rye in more request at about former rates; 4,000 bu ungraded Western, 68671c. Oats more active, but at a further reduction of 461c per bu; No. 2 Chicago attracted most attention, mostly on export account, and chieffy for French market; mixed Western, 15,500 bu at 316323/c; No. 2 Chicago, 66,000 bu at 3246323/c, of which 70,000 for export account, and chieffy for French market; mixed Western, 15,500 bu at 316323/c; No. 2 Chicago, 66,000 bu at 3246323/c, of which 70,000 for export account, and chieffy for French market. Saly6c; So June option, 10,000 bu (last evening) at 334c.

Provisions—Mess porg in rather more demand for

3246; do June option, 10,000 bu (last evening) at 3346.

Provisions—Mess pork in rather more demand for early delivery at somewhat firmer prices, though closing weak; for forward delivery Western mess inactive; May option quoted nominal; June, 88.4038.50; July, 88.5048.65; August, 88.6048.75; no sales reported; a limited business reported in out mests. Bacon comparatively duil, with Western long clear quoted at \$4.75. Western steam lard in moderately active request for early delivery at rather steadier rates; sales of 900 tes at \$6.7566.82%, and 75 tes off grade at \$6.70; for forward delivery rather more active; May option quoted at \$6.70 bid; June, 86.7046.72%; July, 26.75 bid; August, 26.82% and 75 tes off grade at \$6.70; for forward delivery rather more active; May option quoted at \$6.70 bid; June, 86.7046.72%; July, 26.75 bid; August, 26.82% at \$6.7566.82%; asiler remainder of the year, \$6.67% \$6.79%; refined in slack demand for the Continent; quoted at \$7.0027.15.

Tallow—More active at easier rates; prime city quoted on a basis of \$7.00.

SUGARS—Raw moderately active and firm at 736 for fair, and 79-100 for good refining Cuba and Muscovada; a good demand noted for refined sugars, with cut long quoted at 95%.

Wittsxy—Quoted steady at \$1.00% cash, with sales of 50 bris at this price.

Frazionrs—A fairly active inquiry prevailed for accommodation for grain at rather firmer rates; in most other lines a moderate movement reported at about former figures; for Liverpool, engagement by steam included at 95%.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, May 21.—Corroy—Quiet: 11 1-16411. 26; July, 11.36431. 37c; August, 11.400; September, 10.676410. 99c; January, 10.752610. 776; February, 10.86c; March, 10.964010. 90c; April, 10.076210. 90c; March, 10.96610. 90c; January, 10.752610. 90c; Janua

do, 35%@35%c.

Hav—Quiet and unchanged.

Hors—Quiet and unchanged.

Ghockriss—Goffee quiet and unchanged: firm. Sugar

firm and unchanged. Molasses quiet but firm. Rice

demand fair aith market firm.

Perrolleum—Crude, 7%c: redned, 11%c.

Resim—Stra-hed quiet and unchanged.

SPHUTS OF TUMPENTINE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged.

STRICT'S OF TWO STRICT STRICT STRICT STRICT SON STRICT STRICT SON STRICT STRICT

BALTIMORE. May 2L.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and nominally lower;
\$1.23 bid for No. 2 Western winter red. spot and May and June, and \$1,32 saked; July, \$1.2261.224. Corn—Western dull, weak, and hower: Western mixed, spot and May, 409ac; June, 409a/409ac; July, 509a/601e; August, \$16661/ac; steamer, 449ac isked. Oass quiet; Western white, \$30c; mixed, \$16350c Pennsylvania, \$35ac; mixed, \$16350c Pennsylvania, \$165ac; mixed, \$165ac; mixe

84.75. Bacon steady, with a fair demand; shoulders, \$4.00.94.124; clear tha, \$5.00.95.124; clear, \$5.50.95.5(2)4. WHISKY—Quiet and steady at \$1.08. BUTTEN—Duil; heavy receipts have depressed the market; choice Western Reserve, 12\% \$14c; prime to choice Central Ohio. S@11c.

Linner Duit.—Steady at \$7.900c.

TOLEDO.

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TOLEDO.

No. 1 white Michigan heid at \$1.194; amber Michigan, 100. 1 and 100. 2 and 10 PLOUR-NO market; lower to sell; dealers apart as to price.

GRAIN—Wheat continues to decline, and the market is decidedly flat; No. 3 red sold at \$1.05569.1.055 (cash; \$1.08561.065 (June: \$1.04561.045 July: No. 4.05560.61.065 (June: S1.04561.045 July: No. 4.05560.065 (June: Orniower for case; No. 2 mixed. 5550 cash; 38560 June. Oats dull, and lower to sell: No. 2.2456.3546 (June: Land Barley steady.

Whisax-\$1.05.

PROVISIONS—Fork dull, at \$3.4569.50 cash; \$8.40 bid June. Lard dull and nominally lower, at \$3.35560 a.3756. Dry salt meats lower; no sales reported. Hacon dull, and lower for sides; steady and firm for shoulders; short clears, \$5.15; rib, \$5.00; shoulders, \$5.14.

Pariey unsettled and nominal; No. 2 soring, Sec; June, Suc.
Provisions—Dull and easier. Mess pork, \$7.75.
Prime steam lard, \$8.75.
Louisville, May 21.—Corrox—Firm at 10%c.
Plous—Firm and unchanged.
Ghaix—Whest—Market dull; red, \$1.15; amber white, \$1.18. Corn steady, with a fair demand; white, \$60: mixed, \$10. Kyo—Market dull at \$0.00. Lard—Market dull; Roy—Market dull at \$0.00. Lard—Prime steady steam, \$1.00.
Provisions—Fork—Narket dull at \$0.00. Lard—Iraket dull; coloce leaf tilerce, 7% steam, \$1.00.
Prime standard, \$1.00.
Prime steam, \$1.00.
Prime

aboulders; short clears, \$5.15; rib, \$5.00; snoulders, \$5.14.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,300 bris; wheat, 26,600 bu; corn, 71.000 bu; oata, 10,000 bu; rye, 2,100 bu; barley, 1,300

Boston, May 21.-FLour-Unchanged. Cors case Oswaco, May 21,—GBAIN—No. 1 Milwankse dis

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, La. May 21.—COTTON—Firm; also, 1, 200 bales; ordinary, 856c; good ordinary, 95c; iso middling. 106; c; good ordinary, 95c; iso middling. 105; c; cod middling. 105; gross, 631; no exports. 10X, 283.

Galvaston. May 21.—Cottox—Nominal; missing Galvaston. May 21.—Cottox—Quiet and firm; missing coastwise, 4, 161.

Mostler, May 21.—Cottox—Quiet and firm; missing, 600.

Challeston May 21.—Cottox—Steady; missing 10%e104c; net receipts, 375 bales; saies, 520.

Savastan, May 21.—Cottox—Firm; missing, 16681 net receipts, 416; sales, 150.

PETROLEUM.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, May 21.-SPIRITS OF PETROLEUR ARTHUR VENNER TO F. HESS. ARTHUR VENNER TO F. HESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Paris, France, May 7.—I see in The Cuncaso
TRIBUME for April 22, a letter of Mr. F. Hea,
sharply criticising an article of mine in Harpe's
Magazine for May. Mr. Hess evidently read my
paper in the same manner as the countryman did
Mark Tw ain's "Bloody Massacre." "Any one,"
he says, "who is familiar with the citadel of Spandan will see at once the impossibility of any one's
escaping therefrom" without such evasion being
winked at by the authorities. But I expressly
stated that the escape was effected not from the
buildight" but from a prison situated in the town

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, May 18.—I received my first scrip this morning, not in a legitimate way, out borrowed for an occasion, to be returned in kind. Learned some of this script or my butcher; he is an amiable man, if you don't push him too far. It has been some of this scrip to my butcher; he is an amiable man, if you don't push him too far. It has een some time, though, since he has met me with bland smiles, taking down his juiciest roasts, his full loins of veal and pork, telling me that would be a nice cut. He has lately reached round among the hooks and taken down fat pieces of coarse-grained meat, stained over with gouts of dry blood, and the edges looking like the taglocks from a fleece of wool. I handed my butcher this scrip; he looked diepleased; he said something about "my cheating him." My face set red—it burned. I never meant to cheat him. When I took his goods. I expected to pay him his good, solid money, that he could send back over his counter again and have no trouble with it. I took back my scrip and said "I would see what I could do." Next, I carried this scrip to my grocer. He would take it: yes, he would take a too of it if he could get it at his own price. I would like to get even with this grocer. If there was a package of broms or starch that had burst open and one-third of its contents run out, I got it. The toa, it must have been more than ganpowder, so fine was it, and the rancid buttor and stale eggonanch. All winter has he accommodated me in this way, and now he offers to take my scrip add continue this "hash." and bridge me over the long vacation. I repeat, I would like to get even with this man, but I can't do it; nobody ever did. But this scrip—this bottle imp that one may not hold or lay down. Happy fremen and polleemen, with rich patrons; but us, we that have nothing to defend from the fire flend, that never have to be taken home at night! I feel no richer to-day than I did yesterday, but, on the contrary, poorer. Well, I have read somewhere, "Blessed are the poor in spirit."

WHERE WAS MRS. WHEELER? To the Editor of The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, May 21.—If it is no order, I would ask, Is
Vice-President Wheeler a widower or a backlor? A person uninformed would believe him to lor? A person uninformed would believe him to be one or the other, else some mention would occasionally be made of our Mrs. Vice-President. An interesting dispatch in yesterday's TRIBURS from Maione, N. Y., Mr. Wheeler's birtholses, mentions the hearty applanse with which he sand his distinguished visitors were greeted by his old townsmen, especially when he and Mrs. Hayes appeared before a large concourse of citizens upon the verandah of his residence, which was orilliantly illuminated for the occasion. In Mr. Wheeler's remarks—which are happy on all occasions and eminently apropos—conspicuous mention was made of Mrs. Hayes, who remained standar while the good V.-P. spoke of her strong common sense, many virtues, and exalted position. All this was perfectly proper, but no mention was made in the dispatch of Mrs. Wheeler: how she remained, or whether she remained at all. If his be an oversight, if there be a Mrs. Vice-President, why should she not receive her die share of notice with our Presidential party? The writer is only one of many who confess ignorance, and would stand corrected.

one of many who confess ignorance, and would stand corrected.

Mrs. Gaines.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, in a conversation with the correspondent of the St. Louis Times, denies that she has actually brought suit to recover a large amount of real estate in that city. She has, however, employed Robert Hutcheson, of New Orleans, and Judge R. B. Warden, of Ohio, to examine the statutes of Missouri to see if she has a good claim. As an illustration of the unprofitable results of her long-continued and finally successful suit against New Orleans, she says: "Now the city turns out to be bankrupt, and I am actually borrowing money to live on. That's the way I am coming out, and all because I am too kind-hearted to rob those poor people in New Orleans who are living in my houses and on my lands."

Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. It is well known Dr. James for the past 20 years has he head of the profusion. In the treatment of all the hrotic diseases that require immediate attention. A less million, explaining who should marry? Why seel? what to propay postage. Call or write j Dr. James has

MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London, and an arrangement of the parison to all don, and su-others for the CAYLUS' perior to all others for the CAYLUS' perior to all others for of the CAYLUS' charges, re-cent or of the CAPSULES Zim And Cun, Paris CAPSULES and by Druggisto in CAPSULES

Ex-Postmaster McA Up for Tr Record of Judgmen Bankruptci

THE COU

The case of the United State McArthurand his boundamen, Cartinic Mason, John Alston Thomas S. Dobbins, came upgett yesterday on the arguments of the second sixth, and seventh special pie. The first plea charges generated the second sets out that Metrally performed his duty. The third plea charges that eral authorised McArthur to funds to meet his average mon he did so, depositing that a County, the Third National, tional Banks, and that portions has hands was lost; and tha

tional Banks, and that portion his hands was lost; and the Postmaster-General in so i ddies and liabilities discharg. In the fourth plea the sure not liable, because the Gever of such laches as to discharg

under the Poor-Convicts
The habeas corpus cas
John Ryan was also bro
Alijister and continued to
oners being held in So
they know something a
robbery last week.
To-day is defauit-day
liln noticing yesternay
purported to be comms
Connecticut, against the
& Co., it was omitted to
which seems to be a
made by Mr. Hambin in
rupt Court last year, aff
viz.: the first and princ
lin, giving his bond a
for costs. under the Poo

In, giving his bond a for costs.

The Oriental Powderpass yesterday against ciaiming \$1,000 damag. Helen M. Cross sued Jerome Jones brough P. McDuffee, S. P. Stra William B. and Alse Weepers at No. 145 Sov voluntary petition in b preferred debts are \$ and the unsecured, bills and notes, \$34,068, and shows as a B. Dwight owes \$1,000 km, and the debts mentione unes. The Assignee and case of Leopold, Hell May 25.

E. A. Helm was elected.

An Assignee will be Alvia E. Nenberg. SUPERIOR The Trustees of the tien filed a bill yes Ewing, Gertrude B. Belle F. Page, Annie D. Moore, the change and Investors 55.000 on the foliat a point in the west 22 6-12 feet north street; running then North State street. West on a line parallel with the street 131 feet 4 on a line parallel with the street was the street.

on a line parallel wit street 21 0-12 feet parallel with the ner feet to the place of bion filed a similar being. Gertrude to foreclose a the following lotten to the ner feet north of the a running thence nort state street 22 41 fe line parallel with the with the parallel with the with the nearlel with the with the nearlel with the feet to the place filed by the same A. and Gertrude and Gertrude a point in the with feet to the place of the pla

PETROLEUM. May 21.—PETROLEUM—Market undard white, 110 test, 05ec.
Pa. May 21.—PETROLEUM—Crude.
Parkay 21.—PETROLEUM—Market opened who and and all the shipments, 30,000; average, 27,000, 27,000, 27,000, 27,000. TURPENTINE.

HUR VENNER TO F. HESS.

on venner 10 f. Hess.

to the Editor of The Tribune.

ance, May 7.—I see in The Chicago
of April 22, a letter of Mr. F. Hess.
clasing an article of mine in Harper's
ame manner as the countryman did
to the Hoody Massacre.

The May has the countryman did
to the Hoody Massacre.

The May has the countryman did
to the Hoody Massacre.

The May has the countryman did
to the Hoody Massacre.

The May has the countryman did
to the Hoody Massacre.

The May have the Massacre.

The Massacre. ho is familiar with the citadel of Spanat once the impossibility of any one's
refrom' without such evasion being
by the authorities. But I expressly
the escape was effected not from the
but from a prison situated in the town.
a wild and visionary. I said
a wild and visionary. I said
a wild and visionary I said
a wild and visionary I said
a wild and possible only by the
a of the "Crown" Princess, the prenewer was "Crown" Princess, the preprussia, whose "kind heart," was
his behalf. I cannot protond to the
a of the secrets of the Prussian Court
arcnity possessed by Mr. Hess, but I
a one or two facts, accessible to all the
a tend to make his theory improbable,
antless stories current in Berlin illusfithe Empress. "Kind-heartedness,"
the reverse of liberal in her political

Gracult in as been well said by:

(Brachvogel, that during these
y went mad." Upon this point
ad difference of opinion with Mr.

that the view-held by the majority
d men in Germany, as elsewhere,
ongone. But it is well known
munists, Irish Fenlans, German
and American Filliusters hold a
as to their services to mankind.
The world in general. For Mr.
character of American citizen, I
admiration, and the

CITY SCRIP. to the Editor of The Tribuna.

May 18.—I received my first scrip this in a legitimate way, out borrowed on to be returned in kind. I carried scripto my butcher; he is an amiable don't push him too far. It has been though alone he has met me with seripto my butcher; he is an aminoie don't push him too far. It has been though, since he has met me with though, since he has met me with though, since he has met me with the tasking down his juiciest roasts, his veal and pork, telling me that would mi. He has lately reached round looks and taken down flat pieces of ed meat, stained over with gouts of and the edges looking like the tag-fleece of wool. I handed my butcher he looked displeased; he said some-"my cheating him." My face got ed. I never meant to cheat him, his goods. I expected to pay him in money, that he could send back ster again and have no trouble with it, my scrip and said "I would see do." Next, I carried this scrip to my build take it: yes, he would take a ton and get it at his own price. I would we with this grocer. If there was a roma or starch that had burst open lof its contents run out, I got it. The lave been more than cunpowder, so make the man of the said buttor and staic eggs-winter has he accommodated me in now he offers to take my scrip and "hash." and bridge me over the I repeat. I would like to get even but I can't do it; noody ever did.—this bottle-imp that one may not wm. Happy firemen and policemen, ons; but us, we that have nothing to he fire fiend, that never have to be night! I feel no richer to-day than ay, but, on the contrary, poorer, read somewhere, "Blessed are the

the Editor of The Tribune.

721.—If it is in order, I would ask, Is
Wheeler a widower or a bacheuninformed would believe him to
ther, else some mention would oclade of our Mrs. Vice-President. dispatch in yesterday's TRIBUNE X. Y. Mr. Wheeler's birthplace, hearty applause with which he and divisitors were greeted by his old scially when he and Mrs. Hayes apcially when he and Mrs. Hayes aplarge concourse of citizens upon
his residence, which was orilliantor the occasion. In Mr. Wheefer's
are happy on all occasions and
opos-conspicuous mention was
Hayes, who remained standing
V.-P. speke of her strong common
tues, and lexaited position. All
city proper, but no mention was
satch of Mrs. Wheeler: how she reeither she remained at all. If this
if there be a Mrs. Vice-President,
not receive her due share of notice
not receive her due share of notice
nitial party? The writer is only
who confess ignorance, and would
M. G.

Mrs. Gaines.

lark Gaines, in a conversation bondent of the St. Louis Times, has actually brought suit to amount of real estate in that, however, employed Robert New Orleans, and Judge R. B. o, to examine the statutes of if she has a good claim. As the unprofitable results of sed and finally successful suit cans, she says: "Now the city a bankrupt, and I am actually to live on. That's the way ut, and all because I am too rob those poor people in New living in my houses and on my

OELLANEOUS. JAMES E DISPENSARY. gton St., Chicago, Ill

James for the past so years has steed at in its treatment of all special and quite immediate attention. A book for who should marry? Why not? Only 19. Onli to write; Dr. James has 50 rooms Boyer meets another. Ladies weentiful.

with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Lon-VIIIS perior to all prompt cure charges, reliong stand-

THE COURTS. Ex-Postmaster McArthur's Case Up for Trial.

ord of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcies, Etc.

ringrand his bondsmen, Charles Hopkinson, sie Mason, John Alston, James Steele, and

Rearinar and his bondamen, Charles Hopkinson, Carisic Mason. John Alston, James Steele, and Tacuas S. Dobbins, came up before Judge Blodfows I seem of the sureties of the sureties of the sureties. The first plea charges generally that the sureties of the suretie

the third, only more detail.

The seventh plea is one of set-off, asking to have allowed as a credit thre valance due McArthur for hon furnished on the Court-House in San Francis-ce, and on a Government building in Lincoln, ce, and on a Government willding in Lincoln, ce, and on a Government will be set to be credited with the \$40,000 ket. the Cook County National Bank.

The Erst plea was not demurred to, and was held

The first plea was not demurred to, and was held good.

The second plea, of general performance, was held to be bad, without argument, because when special breaches were alleged in the declaration the defendants must plead to them individually.

As to the third plea, District. Attorney Bangs costended it was bad, because the statute was imperative, requiring the Postmaster to deposit with perative, requiring the Postmaster to deposit with the Assistant Treasurer all the funds of the Postoffice, and that he and his suretices should be responsible for whatever funds he failed for any reason to deposit there; that it was not even in the power of the Attorney-General to vary or countered; the effect of the absolute and imperative situate to that effect; and there was no other depositary than the Assistant Treasurer.

As to the fourth plea, it was contended that the lackes of a Government officer in no case released the sureties, and the decisions on that point were numerons. Whatever money a Postmaster deposited elsewhere he deposited at his own risk.

The seventh plea was, it was claimed, bad, because it nowhere alleged that the Postmaster had presented it to the proper accounting officer, the Sixth Anditor, at Washington, to be passed on, and that officer had never allowed or disallowed it. It was a condition precedent to the prosecution of such aclaim that it must first be disallowed by the Anditor.

such a claim that it must first be disallowed by the Auditor.

On the part of the sureties, Mr. E)a contended that the Postmaster General, by his order in regard to the deposit of the funds, shad increased the liability of the sureties without their consent, and thus released them. The sureties had a right to rely on the law requiring the funds to be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer once a week, and want therefore only responsible for the accumumulations of a week. The Government, by the change must be the discount of the content of the content of the most lost in the Cook County National Bank, as that bank was a United States depository. The lacks of the Postal Agent here in not finding out Kearthur's crookedness released the sureties, and made the Government responsible.

The arguments were not concluded, and were postponed by Judge Blodgett until Friday morning. postponed by Judge Brougers and Judge Bangs appeared for the Government, Eia & Parker for the sureties, John Borden for Marshar, and H. S. Monroe for the Cook County National Bank's interests.

National Bank's interests.

PRESONAL.

Niss Frederika M. Perry, on whom rests the honor of being Chicago's woman lawyer, was the object of considerable attention yesterday white energed in the trial of a case before Judge Booth said plary. She managed her ease well, and summed ap as clearly and coolly as any of her legal brethren could have done.

DIVORCES.

Maria Lusk filed a bill yesterday for a divorce from her husband, Peter Lusk, on the ground of desertion.

ne was sent to Jan. The Judge discharged him under the Poor-Convicts act.

The habeas corpus case of Eithu Rosekrans and John Ryan was also brought up before Judge McAijister and continued to this morning, the prisoners being held in \$500 each. Hickey thinks they know something about the Gage millinery robbery last week.

To-day is defauit-day in the Circuit Court.
Hin noticing yesterday a suit in chancery which purported to be commenced by Robbert May, of Connecticut, against the old firm of Hamlin, Hale & Co., it was omitted to state that this proceeding, which seems to be a continuation of the attempt made by Mr. Hamlin in the United States Bankrapt Court last year, affords an unusual spectacle, viz. the first and principal defendant, Mr. Hamlin, giving his bond as security for the plaintif forcests.

lia, giving his bond as security for the plainting for costs.

UNITED STATES COUNTS.

The Oriental Powder-Mills began a suit in trespass yesterday against the Union Coal Company, ciaising \$1,000 damages.

Helen M. Cross sued Peter Baab for \$1,000, Jerome Jones brought suit for \$1,500 against L. P. McDuffee, S. P. Stratton, and Otis V. Howland.

EANKHUPTCY MATTERS.

William B. and Alanson Dwight, livery-stable keepers at No. 145 South Sangamon street, filed a voicinary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Their preferred debts are \$211; the secured, \$1,000; and the unsecured, \$6,385.42. The assets are, bills and notes, \$645. Alanson Dwight owes \$4,008, and shows as assets \$2,078 of claims. W. B. Dwight owes \$1,025, and has nothing with which to pay it.

A discharge was issued to Louis Remach from all his debts mentioned in his composition schedules.

The Assignee and composition meeting in the

E. A. Belm was elected Assignee of C. H. Mont-E. A. Belm was elected Assignee of C. H. Montgomerie.

The composition meeting in the case of W. S.
Babcock was continued to the 31st linst.
An Assignee will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for
Airis E. Neuberg.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEP.

The Trustees of the Newton Theological Institution field a bill yesterday against William A.

Ewing, Gertrude B. Ewing, Benjamin V. and
Belle F. Page, Annie F. Page, Alfred White, H.
D. Moore, the Industrial Mutual Exchange and Investment Company, W. D.

Macroot, Receiver, to forcelose a mortgage
for \$3.000 on the following property: Commencing
at a point in the west line of North State street
226-12 feet north of the north line of Division

street; running thence north on said west line of
North State street 21 6-12 feet; running thence
west on a line parallel with the west line of North State
street 21 in feet 4 inches; running thence south
on a line parallel with the west line of North State
street 21 in 12 feet; running thence south

west on a line parallel with the north line of Division street 131 feet 4 inches; running thence south on a line parallel with the west line of North State street 21 0-12 feet; running thence cast on a line parallel with the arriving of Division street 133½ feet to the place of beginning. The same institution filed a similar bill against William A. Ewing. Gertruis B. Ewing, and others, to foreclose a mortrage for \$5,000 on the following lot: Commencing at a point in the west line of North State street 87 feet north of the north line of Division street; running thence morth on the west line of North State street 22 41 feet; running thence west on a line parallel with the west line of North State street 22.41 feet; running thence south on a line parallel with the north line of Division street 134 4-12 feet; running thence as on a line parallel with the north line of Division street 134 4-12 feet; running thence as on a line parallel with the north line of Division street 134 4-12 feet on the following described lot: Commencing at a point in the west line of North State street 4 feet north of the north line of Division street; running thence north on and west line of North State street 4 feet north of the north line of Division street; running thence north on and west line of North State street 21 6-12 feet; running thence west on a line parallel with the north line of Division street 131 4-12 feet; running thence west on a line parallel with the west line of North State street 21 6-13 feet; running thence west on a line parallel with the north line of Division street 131 4-12 feet; running thence west on a line parallel with the north line of Division street 131 4-12 feet; running thence seat on a line parallel with the north line of Division street 131 4-12 feet; running thence east on a line parallel with the north line of Division street 131 4-12 feet to the place of beginning.

James S. Bean commenced a suit for \$10,000 acminst Enoch Marks, and amother for \$12,000 acminst Enoch Marks, and amother for \$12,000

against Broch Marks, and another for \$12,000 against Broch Marks, and another for \$12,000.

J. G. Hill and Ann B. Lull for \$1,000.

Adolph Ehrlich and Leopoid Somenchein began a suit for \$5,000 damages against Issue and Abraham Robinson and George B. Baynes.

Thomas Fodleshak commenced a suit in trespass against John Spiral to recover \$5,000 damages.

Robert Codman filed a bill against Abde Henrolin, Charles Ellen M. Loula, Mary, Fernand, Adolph, and Victor Henrolin, Marguerite and J. H. B. Dally Fortune and George Lejenne, J. K. Murnhy, Assurace, David Cambbell, W. H. Cambbell, and Justin Klinn, Receiper, to foreclass a mortage for \$12,000 on Lous I. 3, and 3, Bloss 30, in Wolcott Addition.

GEMBARAL COURT. Robert Breckinbridge was tried for larceny and

121. No. 101. Agnew vs. Gray, on trial.

JUDBE BOOTH-113, 116, and 119 to 125, inclusive.

No case on trial.

JUDBE MOALLISTEE-180 to 207, inclusive, except
197 and 188. No. 178. Show vs. Griswold, on trial.

JUDBE MILLISTEE-1844, Day vs. Mead.

JUDBE WILLISTEE-No call.

JUDBE WILLISTEE-No call.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-JUDBE BLODORTY

- Charles Johnson et al. vs. Barge Couch; decree, \$18.

SUPRIGH COURT-CONFESSIONS-O. L. American &
Co. vs. Herths Abraham. \$295.22.—issae Crosby vs.

AUTAM Edwards. \$5,226.—Same vs. Same. \$383.75.

JUDOR GART-Freeman Troit vs. Egbert Jameson.

\$140.40.—W. F. Halv vs. F. G. Weich, \$227.—L. K.
Tucker vs. W. H. Gifford, T. S. Ruddock, J. H. Pai
meter, A. B. Leonard, and L. W. Nuttal verdict,

\$230.51. CRECUT COURT-JUDGE ROGERS-Peter Kauf vs. N. .. Wilder, \$962.50.

JUDGE BOOTH-Francis Agnew. use Thomas Walker et al., vs. Fred W. Zuttermelster; verdiet. 875. MARINE NEWS.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. The barge Rutter, consort of the steamship V. H. Ketchum, lost a catnead yesterday while being

Ketchum, lost a cathead yesterday while being towed up the river.

The schr C. C. Barnes flying jib carried sway a

The schr C. C. Barnes' flying jib carried sway a cas-lamp on the South Side approach to Clark street bridge jesterday afternoon.

The schr E. J. McVes carried sway her jibboom, and the schr Mariner lost a jib on Lake Michigan Saturday.

The mate of the prop Badger State had one of his legs badly jammed between that vessel and the dock, at Detroit Monday.

A kerosene lamp exploded on the prop Smith, at Bay City, Monday, and set fire to the forecastle. The vessel had a narrow escape from destruction. Four men, while under the influence of liquor, were capsized by trying to catch hold of the guards of the steam barge Egyptian, at Cleveland, on Sanday morning. They were rescued by the tug Sanborn.

At Milwankee Saturday the schr Minnie Slauson ran into Point street bridge, an iron structure, damaging it badly, and in the evening the prop Badger State demoralized the south approach of Menomines bridge so that the tenders experienced great difficulty in closing the draw.

The schr William McGregor, with ore from Marquette to Cleveland, ran on to the Topsail Island reef in Sault Rilver on the trip down May 14. She artived at Cleveland Sanday leaking asaly, with a steam pump on board, and damaged to the extent of \$700. The vessel was insured for \$15,000.

LAKE FREIGHTS. Local grain freights were more active, and firmer, resterday, at 1 % 62c for corn to Buffalo by sail; 7c. yesterday, at 13,622 for corn to Buffalo by sall; 7c, all water, through; and 96,95c by lake and rail to New York. Room was taken for 30,000 bn wheat and 330,000 bn corn. To Buffalo—Props Newburgh (fills up), Arabla, and Oneida, corn. through; schr

(fills up), Arabla, and Oneida, corn, through; schr Pensaukee, corn, at 1%c; schr Unadilla, corn, at 2c. To Sarnia—Prop John Pridgeon, corn, through. To Goderich—Schr Lena Johnson, corn, on private terms. To Ogdensburg—Prop Champlain, corn. In the afternoon—The schr Lizzle Law, corn, through, via Buffalo; schr Charles Foster, corn, to Burfalo, at 1%c; schr C. C. Barnes, wheat, to Eric.

Messrs. Thornton, Bruce & Co, yesterday chartered the schr Ada Medora to carry deals and board timber from Manistee to Kingston at \$3.75 per 1.000 feet for the deals and \$4.20 for the timber, the former to be taken from the dock and the latter free on board. The capacity of the vessel is 325,000 feet of lumber. This is considered a good freight for the vessel, being equal to a 7%c rate on grain, the figure now being out 5c.

The schr S. Bates was chartered yesterday to fetch lumber from Empire Pier to Chicago at \$1.37% per 1.000 feet, on rail.

The schr Skylark, p. L., cedar posts and ties from Cedar River to Chicago.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich., May 21, Down-Props Atlantic, St. Joseph, D. Bailentine and consort, Germania and barges, Anna Smith and consort; schrs Ontario, H. F. Merryman, Amelia, Louisa Lozon, Torrent and raft.
Up—Props Commodore, B. W. Blanchard, N. K. Fairbank and consort, Egyptian and consort. Lincoin and barges, Sanihac, and consort; schraften and consort, Edited and Sanges, Sanihac, and consort; schraften Wind-North, brisk. Weather-Cloudy.

Post Hunon, May 21—10 p. m.—Passed up—

Prop Quebec; schr l'andors.

Down—Props L. Glibert, Milwaukee, Bay City and barges, Wetmore and consort; schrs E. M. Nichols, Kate Darley, J. H. Mead, L. L. Watson, J. O'Neil, Sam Cook, Fayette Brown, Granger, Maggie, H. C. Richards.

Wind—North, light.

Weather—Cloudy.

The Appellate Court will meet this afternoon and render a number of opinions.

Friday, May 24, will be the last day of service to the June term of the Superior Court. No new calendars will be prepared.

The admeasurement of the new steam canal properlies was registered at the Custom-House yesterday. She was built at Lockport by Ryan Brotherman was fined \$50, and, being unable to pay, he was sent to jail. The Judge discharged him under the Poor-Convicts act.

She is living in the liver, near Indiana attest. She is lying in the river, near Indiana street pridge, where she will receive her machinery. This is the only steam canal boat, if The Tanunca is correctly informed, that has been built for the Illinois & Michigan Canal, since the spiring of 1877. Her engine and coller will be similar to those on

> MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
>
> MARQUETTE, Mich., May 21.—Arrived—Schr

Ogarita. Cleared—Schr Escanaba. The props Fletcher, Superior, and Hale, with their consorts, which were reported as clearing yesterday, did not leave till this evening, being storms hound orm-bound.
Passed down—Prop Pacific.
Passed up—Prop Winsiow.
Weather—Fine.
Wind—North, light.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, May 21.—Arrived—Elizabeth, Lockport, 164, 800 lbs seed, 32% bu oats; City of Henry, Henry, 6, 500 bu oats; Hadore, Henry, 6,000 bu corn.

Oleared—Omaha, Morris, 10,000 feet lumber, 50.000 shingles.

Bittoekrout, May 21-10 p. m.—Arrived—Orion, Marsellies, 6,000 bu corn.

Cleared—Montauk, Lockport, 4,052 bu wheat; Maydower, Joliet, 6,150 ft lumber, 100,000 shingles; Lockport, 25,000 lath, 150,000 shingles; Lemont, 8,080 ft lumber. 6,000 bu corn.

ANOTHER NEW COMER. Capt. Archie McConneil has returned from Philadelphia, where he went in quest of a steam yacht suitable for carrying bassengers from the harbor to Lincoln Park, and he found and purharbor to Lincoin Park, and he found and pur-chased just what he was looking for, and will have the craft here Friday, if all goes well. Her name is the Fanny Schriver, and she is an fron vessel, one year old, and capable of carrying 75 passen-gers. She can make the landing conveniently at the present pier at Lincoin Park, her draft being but 2% feet. Her length is 34 feet, and breadth 13 feet. Capt. McConnell paid 31, 300 for her, and-her value when new was \$2,600.

THE MARINE UNDERWRITERS. The Committee of the local marine-insurance agents appointed to get up a scheme for pooling commissions met yesterday, but did not agree upon any plan. Another conference will probably be held, and, when the Committee matures a scheme, they will call a meeting of the agents, and present it to them for their action.

A NEW LUMBER-BANGE. The new barge S. A. Irish, which was lately fitted out at Grand Haven, arrived here yesterday for the first time in tow of the steam-barge New for the first time in too of the stand one of the Haven, and was moored at the Lumber Market. She is quite a handsome craft, and a valuable sc-quisition to the lumber-carrying fleet. She was named after S. A. Irish, Eq., of the firm of Irish & Bullen, of this city.

MICHIGAN CITY. MICHIGAN CITY,
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MICHIGAN CITY, May 21.—Arrived—Barge Fayette, Manistee, lumber; schra Addie, White Lake, lumber; Early Bird, South Haven, lumber; R. J. Skidmore, light.

Cleared—Barge Fayette.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Entr. Pa., May 21. -Arrived-Prop Wissehlekn. Chicago.

Departures—Prop Actic, Duluth; achr Young
America, Toledo, prop Arzenio, Bay City; achr
Atmosphere, Deireit.

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO.

Quite a jam occurred at the upper railroad bridge on the South Branch yesterday.

The schr Warmington left port last night, light, for Escanaba, where she loads iron-ore for below. Twenty-six tugs were lying idle at the foot of Franklin street at one time yesterday afternoon,—an unusual occurrence.

Capt, Napier, of the tug O. B. Green, now in the Independent Line, skips about as mysteriously as ever. Yesterday he towed a vessel in while two other tugs were napping outside.

The schr Eliza Gerisch leaves port to-day for Cleveland with a cargo of the ends of steel rails, which she received at the North Chicago Rolling-Mills. the South Branch yesterday.

heing raised.
The schr J. G. Palmer is anchored off Cleveland for sahing and pienic purposes.
Capt. Jones has completed his new schooner at Black River; so a Cleveland paper says.

On her last trip from Detroit to Buffalo, the schr contias fell short 44 bu and 47, bbs. Now a Cleveland paper says there is no truth in he report of another strike among the tug men of the report of another strike among the tug men of that port.

The sehr Jamaica, the advance guard of the up-ward-bound Lake Ontario faet, arrived at Milwan-kee Monday with coal.

The Northern Transit prop Garden City was at Detroit Monday bound up with forty cable passengers abroad for this city.

Toliedo has shipped her first cargo of coal to a foreign port—380 tons to Toronto—on board the schr White Oak, the first of 30,000 tons to be shipped to the same point.

Capts. Shoemaker, G. W. Stoner, and P. H. Newcomb, the Commission appointed by the Treasury Department to examine and report on the condition of the life-aaring stations on the lakes, arrived at Milwankee Sunday, accompanied by Capt. W. R. Loutit, Supprintendent of that district. They spoke in flattering terms of the service at Milwankee and Racine.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sallings at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending

at the port for the past twenty-four nours enging at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Lillie Pratt, Manistee, posts, Market.

Scow Sea Bird, Oswick's Pier, lumber, Market.

Scur D. Ferguson, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Empire Silo. stor Sheboyean, Manisowoo, sundries, Rush street. Stor Chicago, St. Joseph, sundries, Rush street. Prop Menounipec. Green Bay, sundries, Rush street. Prop G. D. Trucsdell, Green Bay, sundries, Rush treet.
schr George M. Case, Buffalo, coal, Indiana street,
Prop Messenger, St. Jos, sandries, Siate street,
Schr C. Hibbard, Manitowoc, wood, State street,
Prop V. H. Ketchum, Saginaw, sair, Fourteenti
reet.

schr J. H. Rutter, Saginaw, salt. Twenty-secon Schr J. H. Rutter, Cagnaw, tank a weary treet,
Prob Montgomery, Saroia, salt, Wells street.
Prob Geo Dunbar, Manistee, lumber, Stetaon Slip.
Schr Contest, Manistee, lumber, Line Slip.
Prop Temeest, White Lake, Jumber, Sighteenth,
Prob Mary Groh, Holland, lumber, Sizie street.
Prop Niagara, Port Huron, lumber, Market.
Schr Mary Lyon, Buffalo, coal, North Halsted.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Alleu's Slip.
Schr Sea Bird, Muskegon, lumber, Right street.
Simr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries. Rush street.
Simr Mctropolis. South Haven, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber, South
Halsted street.

laisted street.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr City Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber, Ataunto, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen's Slip.
Mystle, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second Black Hawk, Muskegon, Jumber, Twelft schr Black Rawk, taskegon, lamber, welturkrett.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber, North avenue,
Schr Kearsarge, White Lake, slabs, Division street.
Prop C. Rettz, Manistee, lumber, Lake street.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Tweifth street,
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, aundries, State street.
Schr Groton, Surgecon Bay, ice, N. B.
Prop Clematla, Peshtigo, towing, Rush street.
Schr Mentenee, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Prop Champlain, Ogdensburg, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries, Washington street.

Prop Colorado, Bufalo, sundries, Washin, Schr Bertie Calkina, Manistee, ilight, Prop Java, Bufalo, sundries, Schr Bertie Calkina, Manistee, ilight, Prop Java, Bufalo, sundries, Schr B. Farsons, Sheboygan, light, Prop Menominee, Green Bay, awadries, Schr Alleghany, Buffalo, grain, Schr Villeghany, Buffalo, grain, Schr Villiam Jones, Muskegon, light, Schr Unadilla, Buffalo, grain, Schr Weitliam Jones, Muskegon, light, Schr Gipsey, White Lake, Ight, Schr Gipsey, White Lake, Ight, Schr Gipsey, White Lake, 19th, Schr Hercules, Buffalo, grain, Schr Heschles, Buffalo, grain, Schr Heschles, Buffalo, grain, Schr Heschles, Buffalo, grain, Schr Heschles, Buffalo, grain, Schr Ses Bird, Holliand, light, Schr Herchen, Schr Ses Bird, Holliand, light, Schr Herchen, Schr Senty, Port Gubern, Manistee, 19th, Schr Rechproctty, Peshtigo, 19th, Schr Rechproctty, Peshtigo, 19th, Schr Rechproctty, Peshtigo, 19th, Schr Lake Forest, Fort Colborne, grain, Schr Louise McDonald, Muskegon, 19th, Schr Lake Forest, Fort Colborne, grain, Schr Louise McDonald, Muskegon, 19th, Schr Lake Forest, Fort Colborne, grain, Schr Louise McDonald, Muskegon, 19th, Schr Lake Forest, Fort Colborne, grain, Frop Skylsrk, Michigan City, sundries, Frop Tempest, White Lake, sundries, Prop Java, Buffalo, sundries, Frop City of Daluth, Duluth, sundries, Prop City of Daluth, Duluth, sundries, Prop City of Daluth, Olgensburg, mndries, Prop Olive, grain, Glegensburg, mndries, Prop Olive, grain, Glegensburg, mndries, Prop Dava, Buffalo, Sundries, Sturr Corona, St. Daseph, sundries, Prop Olive, grain, Glegensburg, mndries, Prop Dava, Buffalo, Sundries, Sturr Corona, St. Daseph, sundries, Prop Dava, Buffalo, Sundries, Sturr Corona, St. Daseph, sundries, Prop Dava, Buffalo, Sundries, Sturr Corona, St. Daseph, sundries, Prop Dava, Buffalo, Sundries, Sturr Corona, St. Daseph, sundries, Prop Skylark, Michigan City, sundries, Prop Dava, Buffalo, Sundries, Sturr Corona, St. Daseph, sundries, Prop Dava, Buffalo, Sundries, Sturr Corona, St. Daseph, sundries, Prop Dava, Buffalo,

CURRENT OPINION.

The Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.) says hat the only thing that Congress can do by the prosecution of the 'project of unsettlement' is to add strength to party feeling and to revive sectional One of the strongest reasons for the deep distrust of the Democratic party is, that so large a body of Democrats sneer at Mr. Tilden for not dis-rogarding the lawful result of the election of 1876, and plunging the country into civil war.—Harper's Weekly (Rep.).

The Oshkosh Northwestern remarks : "Gen. Ed Bragg's speuch in opposition to South-ern war claims has attracted universal attention and most favorable comment from Republican pa-pers, many of which have published it in full-but, strange to say, the papers of his own party neither publish nor indorse it."

most certainly, if not in the only way, by taking the control of the House of Representatives from the Demogratic party. Recent events show that that party continues to be, as it has been during the memory of the present generation, the party of disorganization, plunder, and treason.—Spring-field (Mass.) Union (Rep.). The Cleveland Leader (Rep.) says : "In

the last five Presidential elections Ohio has cast the last five Presidential elections Ohio has cast Republican majorities aggregating, in round numbers. 180,000 votes. In the nine Gubernatorial elections occurring since 1861, the Republican candidates have been elected by majorities aggregating 234,717 votes. The aggregate Democratic mujorities for Governor during the same period foot up to but 23,237 votes. These facts reveal in irrefutable language the deep current of Republicanism in Ohio."

The spectacle of Mr. Tilden dietating to The spectacle of Mr. Tilden dictating to the Democratic House the course it must pursue, and enforcing, as there is good reason to believe, his mandates by threats of inflicting injury upon the party, is, to say the least, amusing to their opponents, and must be numiliating to the Democrats who now fully comprehend the true character of the Presidential claimant. Mr. Tilden is the Jonah on the Democratic ship, and differs from his prototype in that he refuses to be thrown overboard to save the ship, but rather insists on exercising the functions of chief mariner, while suspected of being the cause of the recent party disasters.—Boston Journal (Rep.).

In the midst of all this denunciation of In the midst of all this denunciation of Mr. Hayes, the charge is made, and repeated with "damnable iteration," that the Southern Demoerats made bargains with him. To this the Solid South makes but one reply,—a reply that is quite comprehensive enough to fit the charge: Well for their leaders if they were cool and sagacions enough, in the confusion attendant upon the great crime, to make terms with the inevitable; and well for Mr. Hayes if he has had the conrage and the conscientiousness to fulfill in good faith whatever pledges he may have made. Need more be said?—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).

Read again what the Republican Congressional Committee say, in their address to the voters of the United States, of the Democratic asvoters of the United States, of the Democratic assault on the President's title: "This scheme, if pursued,—and it is now fully organized,—can only have the effect of further paralyzing business of all kinds, preventing the restoration of confidence, which seemed promising, castifir a gloom over every household, and bringing our nation into reproach before the divilized world. The peace of the country is the first consideration of patriots. This new effort of the Democracy to inaugurate anarchy and Mexicanize the Government, by throwing doubts upon the legitimacy of the title of the President, is in keeping with the records of that party, one wing of which rebelled against the Government, while the other wing gave them aid and comfort."

The Staunton Valley Virginian, a paper of Democratic antecedents, condemns the efforts of restless Democratic Congressmen to renew sec-tional strife, and says: "The great mass of the tional strife, and says: "The great mass of the people of the South have no sympathy with the plots about to be inaugurated. They are tired of strife and contention, and will give it no countenance or support. One thing it will develop, however, and that is, that the peace of the country can better be secured through Republican than Democratic administration, as evidenced in the contrast presented in the policy of President Hayes toward the South, and that proposed by these Democrats in the movement we are considering, and at the bottom of which is the restless and intriguing mind of Samuel J. Tilden." Yet the buildozers will whip every Democrat in Virginia into the support of the revolutionary scheme to oust layes and seat Tilden.

The Charleston Nans. Confederate over an

The Charleston News, Confederate organ, of South Carolina. says that "the Democrats in Congress make a mistake in urging the reduction of the army. It is momenally 25,000 men, or about 20,000 men in reality. If it be reduced to 20,000, the effective strength will not exceed 18,600. This is a ridiculously smail force for such a country as this, with a large frontier to protect and a host of savages to keep in order or to scourge into subjection." The New adds: "The cost to the country of a small samy is heavily increased by the necessity of moving the several commands from point to point, in haste, whenever trouble threafters. There is no certainty that the United States can remain at peace with Mexico. At any moment a new indian war may break out. Politics, of course, is at the bottom of the demand for the reduction or extinction of the army. Constant attacksupon the army by Democratic politicians will not strengthen their party before the people, or make it easier for the Democracy to elect their candidates in 1880. It is playing into the hands of the wavers of the 'linedy shirt.' They need no other excuse for insisting that the Democrate are bent on revolutioning the Government than is found in the cry that an army of 20,000 or 25,000 men can destroy the liberties of 40,000,000 of people. Let the army stay as it is! The Charleston News, Confederate organ,

The air is thick with remors of agitation and riot. For the most part, the milita of the States is worthless. The country needs some force that can aways be relied on, as a railying point, when danger comes. It is not likely that the proposed reduction of the army will be effected, but it does the Democracy no good to make the attempt. The common sense of the country is against it.

The common sense of the country is against it."

The Pittaburg Gazette (Rep.) says that
Sam Randall has attained the proud prominence of
being the first Speaker of a legislative body who
has given parliamentary recognition to the code of
honor. Nearly every one knows that, when Goods,
of Virginia, told Mr. Conget, of Michigan, that he
"would hole him personally responsible," that
threat was profound with awful and bloody significance. When people get to holding others personally responsible, they are like Jim Lewis' tiger
in "Saratoga,"—they want "goah." Now, under
the old regime, says the Gazetie, when the practice
of these matters was comparatively imperfect, in
was considered necessary to carry disputes about
wounded honor outside of the lesislative chamber
for settlement, except in case of the utmost
urgency, like that of the late lamented Presson 8.
Brooks. But Mr. Randall has approved all that.
He has greatly simplified the entire parliamentary
code by the rule that everything which the Democratic caucus wishes is a question of the highest
privilege, and everything which they do not want
is out of order.

The St. Louis Republican (Dem.) has lost

The St. Louis Republican (Dem.) has lost

The St. Louis Representations assaults of the New York Sun (Tilden's "fraud" organ) upon the regular army. The Sun is bawling for a reduction of the army from 25,000 down to 10,000. Says the Republican: "Why does not the Sun simplify matters, and bring the main question to an issue at once, he advecting the immediate and permanent once, by advocating the immediate and permanen abolition of the army? If any army at all is need once, by advocating the immediate and permanent abolition of the army? If any army at all is needed, the one we have is none too large; and experience—liable at any moment to be repeated—has shown that it is much too small. What is a regular military force of 18,000 muskets in a country which embraces half a continent and 40,000,000 of population? Why not test the soundness of the San's theory by having only fifty policemen in New York.—relying upon moral sussion and the militia to protect life and property in the commercial metropolis of the nation? The army is nothing more than a national police, and, if it can safely be reduced to uselessness, our manicipal gnardians may, with equal propricty, undergo the same process. Those people who have anything to gain by peace and good order, or anything to lose by disturbances from without or from within, have indeed their 'eyes wide open.' They see an army so insignificant in size compared with the work assigned, that it has to be rushed backward and forward throughout the length and breadth of the land, never having enough of itself in any one place to meet serious danger. They see efforts being made to reduce the workers without diminishing the work, and they hear this called 'economy.' The people are not in favor of such economy. In short, popular opinion does not inderse a plan of 'retrenchment and reform' which strikes at the necessaries and leaves the luxuries almost untonched. And that a reliable army of some sort, either militia or regulars, is a greater necessity in this country now than ever before, no sensible touched. And that a reliable army of some sort, either militia or regulars, is a greater necessity in this country now than ever before, no sensible man doubts. Until we have a reliable militia, not in a few States only, but in all the States, the policy arged by the Sun is simply suicidal."

CROP PROSPECTS.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The T thune.

Macon, Neb., May 21.—The heavy rains of Illinois and Iowa did not reach us. Still we are not suffering from drought, and all the small grain is looking well. Corn is all planted, but not much up. BLOOMINGTON, Neb., May 21. -Corn coming up finely; spring wheat, oats, and barley have a good color, No insects. Weather generally dry. ALBION, Neb., May 21.—Spring wheat never ALBION, Neb., May 21.—Spring wheat never looked better at this season. Corn all planted; weather dry, but not injuring the growing crops.

Sr. Edward, Neb., May 21.—Onts and barley slightly injured by the late frosts. Fruit all killed. Corn planting finished but not up.

Eight Mille Grove, Neb., May 21.—Spring wheat, oats, and barley looking well. No insects to harm or molest. Weather dry and cold. Cornplanted and considerable rotting.

Playrescours. Neb., May 21.—Small grains looking much better then previous years. Every indication now of a much larger yield than usual. Corn nearly all planted that some complaint of poor stand. Cattle and hogs moving easiward. The frost did little injury in Casa County. Large immigration pouring in.

ILLINOIS. Special Describes to The Pribune, CARROLLYON, Ill., May 21.—Winter wheat will be far short of what it was a month ago; from two to three feet high; thin on the ground; short heads.

BENTON, Ill., May 21.—Wheat hadly damaged by pers, many of which have published it in full. but strange to say, the nepers of his own party neither publish nor indorse it."

By the way, the true inwardness of these remarkable literary productions of this remarkable female (Gail Hamilton) will become apparent, if the rumor be true, which we hear in circles likely to be well informed, that her distinguished Senatorial friend pays the New York Tribune for publishing them.—Boston Congregationalist (Religious):

The safety of the country is to be assure 1

The safety of the country is to be assure 1

The safety of the country is to be assure 1

Especial Dispatches to The Tribune.

Fanco, D. T., May 21.—Have just been through Morthern Minnesota and a portion of Dukota Teritory. The frost of the last week was very severe. Small fruit is badly injured. Grain is all right. Corn was planted, but not up, and, as the ground is dry, did not suffer injury: Everything through Northern Minnesota looks well. I have visited me of the great wheat Farms of Dakota and find them as far advanced as in Central Minne-sots. The great Dalrymple farm is looking beau-tifully. Immigration is pouring in here by thou sands.

Grows Hill. D. T. May 21.—Spring wheat looks extra well. Oats and barley look splendid. Weather is fine, and we are all expecting good crops.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
Spring Valley, Minn., May 21.—Weather Spinno Vallet, Minn., May 21.—Weather cool. Spiendid for wheat. Every prospect points to an unusually large crop of small grains.

Hastinos, Minn., May 21.—Wheat all right. Dry and cool. Frosty nights. Corn all planted. Utica, Minn., May 21.—Through this section we have not been affected by the late storms which passed over flow and Illinois. Wheat and oats look spiendid. Barley on account of the cold weather the past ten days looks rather yellow, but otherwise nuthing to complain of. Taking everything into consideration the "crop prospects" are just magnificent.

Bussey, Ia., May 21.—Corn comes up slowly and is very "pale," in consequence of lowtemperature. The small grains not so rich high color as previously reported on account of the colo, wet weather.

ADAIR, Ia., May 20.—Last week we had several hard frosts. The corn is coming up, but looks badly. Some that had just been planted has to be planted over again; altogether, the prospect is not factering for the corn crop. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, and fax look well, out all need warm weather. Grapes and currants most all killed. IOWA.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

MONTICELLO, Wis., May 21. - Nearly all the corr MONTICELLO, Wis., May 21.—Nearly all the corn has been planted for three weeks, but does not grow on account of the cold, wet weather. Spring wheat, oats, and flax never looked better. ROCKBRIDGE, Wis., May 21.—The recent storms have done very little damage to small grain. In fact, never better prospects for a good harvest. Corn nearly all planted and coming slowly. MINERAL POINT, May 21.—Small grains of all kinds look very promising; have not been hurt by the rain. But little corn up yet.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ligories, Ind., May 21.—Weather wet and cold.

No rust in the wheat, but some signs of fly.

Corn planting progressing well.

THE WEST PARKS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 20.—I learn that the Lipe faction attempt to throw the responsibility of the non-payment of the park laborers upon those who objite their course. I offered to pay the park men to their course. I offered to pay the park men if they, would furnish me with the pay-roll. To this offer Lipe replied that he would "see them starve first." They have offered to drop Holden (who is already dropped) and admit Brenock (who is in now) if we will continue Lipe as President (who is not President) at asalary of \$4,000 per year. I have offered, if Brenock was recognized instead of Holden, to resign if Lipe would, and let the Board elect another member to serve without salary.

I have proposed to resign and give the Board a chance to elect Lipe to serve without pay. With such capable and efficient foreman us we now have to superintend the setting out of flowers, care of trees, and mowing grass (and that is about all they have to do.). I san willing to be responsible for the good management of the parks without pay. Lips and his \$4,000 are in the way of a speedy settlement. We regret the difficulty, but will insist on an economical management.

Willard Woodard.

FINANCIAL. \$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. The majority of Wall street houses and men are a honest as their neighbors, and many of them have a world-wide repetation for soundness and honesty. The did house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., Brokers, it wall street, New York is untitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about Sic made recently returned over \$1,000 in less that \$2.5 km² york Triums. AMUSEMENTS TABERNACLE.

GOOD SEATS

Can still be secured at Root & Son's, 156 State-st., for

Kellogg-Roze-Cary GRAND CONCERT.

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FOR BENEFIT OF THE

Newsboys' Home. McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Prices-Evening. 25. 50, 75 cents and \$1. Matines The Grand Double Rill a Positive Success

SWEETHEARTS: tiful Love-Story; and the Comedy Hit. One Lie Leads To Another. Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

Monday. May 27—Elaborate Production of UNCLB
FOM'S CABIN.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST PERFORMANCES OF CHAMPAGNE AND OYSTERS, NEW YORK PARK THEATRE CO. This (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 p. m., every Even-ing, and Saturiay Matinee.

Monday, May 27. Bronson Howard's new play. A DOMESTIC HURRICANE.

Prices, \$1, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Matinee prices, 50c and 25c.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Ladies Pavorite Wednesday Matinee and Magnificent Wednesday Night Bill. BICE'S EXTRAVAGANZA COMBINATION. SOL SMITH RUSSELL, in his great specialities. GEO. 8. KNIGHT, especially engaged. GRAND MALE and FEMALE CHORUS. SUPERB ORCHESTRA, under Direction of Composer, Mr. E. RICK, Elisborate Production of the New OPERA BOUFFE, EVANGELINE. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

This Afternoon and Evening, J. P. LITTIG'S Great JUSTICE: OR, A LIFE FOR A LIFE. Grand Olio. The Fieldings, Baby McDonald, James McDonald, The Hugheses, Edith Lysic, Ed Chrisse, Matinee prices, 25 and 50 cents. Evening prices, 25. 35. 50, and 75 cents.

JEFFERSON PARK PRES. CHURCH,

PROF. JAS. E. MURDOCH FRIDAY EVENING, May 24, at 8 o'clock. The only Reading on the West Side. Admission, 50 cents. SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDSOR HOTEL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., On the European Plan.

THIS NEW and SPLENDID HOTEL, with the TWO ARGE BRICK RESIDENCES and EXTENSIVE ROUNDS adjoining, overlooking CONGRESS SPRING ARK, will be Opened for Guests June 1, 1878. PARLORS, BEDROOMS, or ROOMS EN SUITE, RLEGANTLY FURNISHED, will be RENTED WITH-OUT BOARD at MODERATE BATES.
The ADJACENT RESIDENCES have BEEN FURNISHED and ARRANGED In FLATS for the SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION of FAMILIES.

The Hotel Restaurant Will be under the control of COOKS of the HIGHEST GRAIM, and MEALS will BE SERVED in the MOST ELEGANT STYLE. ROOMS MAY BE ENGAGED on application at the METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New York.

CHARLES II. SHELLEY, Manager. THE MARINE VILLA, situated directly on the beach and facing Stockton Hotel Lawn, is open for the season with reduced rates. Address Mrs. F. HALLENBACK, P. O. Box 145.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Only Direct Line to France

General Transatlantic Company,
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot
of Morton-st.
CANADA, Franzeul..., Wednesday, May 22, 10 a. m.
PEREIRE, Daure..., Wednesday, May 29, 3:30 p. m.
VILLE DE PARIN. Santelle... Wed, June 5, 9 a. m.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine).
TO HAVIRE—First Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$35;
Steerage, \$26, including wine, bedding, and utensits.
Steamers. Perferc, "Ville de Paris." St. Laurent, "do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN. Agent 50 Broadway,
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North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pler, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage From New York to Southampton, London Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, 100; second ca

J. McNulta, Complainants' Solicitor. ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

I will sell at public auction, under the order of the Circuit Coart of McLean County, Illinois, at the south door of the Coart. House in Bloomington, in said county, commencing on IRU(185DAY, MAY 25, 1878, and continuing from full list of the May 25, 1878, and continuing from full list of the May 25, 1878, and continuing from full list of the May 25, 1878, and continuing from full list of the members of said firm, consisting of farmy each of the members of said firm, consisting of farmy ston, Pulsaki, Douglas, Union, and Cass Counties, Illinois; Dalias County, Missouri; Rameey, Mesker, McLeod, and Renville Counties, Minuscota; Adair, Barrison, Lyon, Franklin, and Guthrie Counties, Illinois; Dalias, Counties, Kanasa.

Terms of saile: One-third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest at 8 per cent, pay able annually, and in special case and the translation of the counties. Tartight to reject my and all bids is reserved. L. WELLOOM, Assignee, Bloomington, Ill.

J. O. PULLEN, Auctioneer.

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WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are untilly afficient. For further information. Send for Circular. Page. 61 per Box; Six Boxes, 64.

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JANSEN, McCLUNG & CO., Chicago. RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MASES .- Se xcepted. Sunday excepted. 1 Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & MORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, e2 Clark st. (Sherman House) and at the denota.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago. —Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINUT RAILEDAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st.
and Canual and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 30 Clargest.

Trains.

Leave. Arrive.

Mendota & Galesburg Express. 9:05 a.m. 7:30 p.m.
Ottawa & Streator Express. 9:05 a.m. 7:30 p.m.
Rockford & Freeport Express. 10:00 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Dubuque & Stoux City Express 10:00 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Pacific Fast Express. 10:00 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Kansas & Colorado Express. 10:00 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Kansas & Colorado Express. 10:00 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Aurora & Express. 10:00 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Aurora & Stoux City Express. 10:00 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Aurora & Colorado Express. 11:00 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Aurora & Stassenger 11:00 a.m. 3:40 p.m.
Aurora & Stassenger 11:00 a.m. 3:40 p.m.
Aurora & Stassenger 11:00 a.m. 3:40 p.m.
Ornsha Night Express. 9:50 p.m. 4:55 a.m.
Fexas Fast Express. 9:05 p.m. 10:55 a.m.
Pullman Palace Dining-Cara and Pullman 16-wheel Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHOET LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Tieket Office. 122 Randolph-st. Leave. | Arrive.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex *12:30 p. m. * 8:40 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas *9:06 a. m. *8:00 p. m. *8:0 OHIOAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket
Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Shermas House,
and at depot.

Leave. Arrive.

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good cither via Madison and Prairis in Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. | Arrive.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

b On Saturday night runs to Peorla only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEDAD.

epot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, or Clark-st., southeast sorges of Ran
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Leave. Arrive. 8:00 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 9:10 p. m. 6:00 a. m. BALTIMORE & OHIO. rains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe'st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark'st., Paimer House Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & B.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot corpor of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West Side.

Depart. Arrive. Day Express..... 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. Night Express..... 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m. KANKAKEB LINE

OHIOAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD Depot, corner of Van Bures and Sherman 422. Ticket Office, 50 Clark 42. Sherman House.

Rock laiand Sapress. 7:50 a.m. 7:55 p.m. Omaha Leaven 4 h 4 Atoh Rx 10:50 a.m. 3:40 a.m. Peru Accommodation. 5:500 m.m. 3:40 a.m. Night Express. 10:000 m.m. 1:4:50 a.m. All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dising ears, at 75 cents each. CHICAGO & RASTERN ILLINOIS BAILROAD. Picket Offices 77 Clare in 190 Dearborn et, and Depot corner Change and Carroll et a. Leave. | Arrive.

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For Racipa Milwankes, etc., daily p. m.
For Strames Milwankes, etc., daily p. m.
For Grad Haven, saturday, etc., daily p. m.
For St., Joseph, etc., daily p. m.
For St., Joseph, etc., daily p. m.
For Milwankes, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday saturday st., Joseph, etc., Tuesday saturday for Milwankes, Because, Negauses, etc., 7p, m.
Docks foot of Michigan aven., Sandays excepted.

CRIROPODIST. CORNS STEPHENS. THE CHIROPcodina. The Dearborn-et., give
light feelve for barna, bolia.
Right feelve for barna, bolia.
gista have it: 250 per boz.
gista have it: 250 per boz. PULVERMACHER GALAVNIC CO.

ADDRESS!

To the Weak, Nervous, and Debilitated, who Suffer from Ill-Health consequent on Lingering, Chronic, Nervous or Functional Diseases.

External Remedies are the

Safest and best that can be applied in diseases, on account of the facility which we possess of watching their action and their results; and of these remedles Electricity, in the form of mild, continuous, and prolonged currents, as realized exclusively by

PULVERMACHER'S

ple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease. In our descriptive Pamphlet we review the manifold benefits to be derived from Pulvermacher's Appliances, and bring forward testimony in their favor from the most

Learned Physicians and Scientific Men

in Europe and this country. We also Nemonstrate why relief and cure result from their use after every other plan of treatment has failed. Reader,

Are You Afflicted, and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condi-tion? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, con-

sequent on a lingering, nervous, chronic, or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, de-bilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of bloud in the head, feel listness, moping,

Unfit for Business

or pleasure, and subject to fits of melan-choly? Are your kidneys, stomach, urinary organs, liver or blood in a disordered condi-tion? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and A Victim to Youthful Follies.

or carried the marital relation to excess later years? Have these indis excesses left you in a weak and debilitated condition? Are you timid, nervous, and for-getful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you Lost Confidence in Yourself

and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizzi-ness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? There are

Thousands of Young Men, middle-aged, and even the old, who suffer from nervous and physical debility. There

Broken Down in Health

and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and future happiness when there is at hand a means of cure? Why not throw off the yoke altogether, and seek a remedy that has

Science and Common Sense to commend it?—a remedy of indisputable efficacy, and the most certain means of restoration to health and pristine vigor?

There are many diseases of an acute and febrile type that we do not propose to cure by means of Electricity; but from all that Electro-Physiology teaches us, in regard to the modus operandi of the **Curative and Preservative** effects of Voltaic Electricity, we may most

reasonably infer that all those chronic ail-ments and all diseases dependent on a de-

pressed condition of the nervous forces, ex-haustion of nerve power, or the diminished energy of vital functions, as treated upon in our publications, are happily most susceptible of cure by means of Pulvermacher's Electric

Belts and Bands. These conditions they will cure, while drogs will not; and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted the

selves who have been restored to Health, Strength, and Energy after drugging in vain for months and years.

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BRANCH OFFICE 218 State Street, Chicago.

A Competent and Regularly Qualif

GENERAL NEWS.

Palmer House is entertaining an excursion of forty people from Ottawa, Ill. They will in for two or three days. The Lincoln Park Commissioners met in regular asion at the rooms in Ashland Block, and dis-need the reparation and construction of break-

Intell rent bell-boy to Clerk Hathaway, of the rand Pacific Hotel—'Is Mr. Drake in?" Clerk—'Yeas'a, "Bell-boy—'Will you give die card him? The lady is waitin' in the 'deception.'" The clerk wilted.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Mansee, obtician, No. 88 Madison atreet (Triauna
milding), was, at 8a. m., 55 degrees: 10 a. m.,
5; 12 m., 57; 3 p. m., 56; 8 p. m., 52. Baroiner at 8 a. m., 30.18; 6 p. m., 30.28. Fred Dresser, S years of age, residing at No.
477 Batterfield street, while attempting to board
train on the Rock Island track, near Twentyinth street, fell under the wheels, and had both
tre crushed off near the body. The injuries are
maideness fital.

The monthly meeting of the Eighth Ward Repub-lean Club was held at the corner of Halsted and larrison streets last evening, the Hon. E. B. Sher-nan in the chair. The only business transacted as the adoption of some unimportant amendments ors of the cars on the North Chicago

Tremont House has in its employ a young maned George Silva, who is attending the rentrance. Silva is a native of Hindocetan, as brought to England some years ago by a harmy officer, and received the benefits of a uch English education. He is very intelligent edned in his manner, as well as extremely some in appearance, though his tint is decid-menty. Silva has considerable of a reputate a trianslator, and has arranged several East a stories for the St. Nicholas and other mag-

rd.

eting of the South Park Board was held yesat which proposals were read for the gravthe boulevards. The following bids were
George P. Adams, \$1.54 per cubit yard; J.
ns. \$1.75; John McCaffrey, \$1.30; Lewis
r, \$1.85; Frank Reidle, \$1.70; Kankakee
Lime Company, \$1.50; Georce Joinson &
obids, \$2 and \$1.35. Bills to the amount
obline Service and independent of the the prothe gravel were postponed until the next
r for further consideration. On motion of
lah, it was decided to increase the approfor the improvement of Western avenue,
richer avenue to Fifty-fifth street, from

The Executive Committee of the National Fire-nen - Tournament which will be held in this city stry in September held a meeting last light at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in appointed Sub-Committees upon Ways and Meuns. Invitation and Reception, ransportation, Printing and the Press, Grounds, adjusters, Military, and Buildings. The names of the gentlemen selected to serve upon those pomulitees will not be made known until they last night's meeting the attendance was con-te.—excepting only one gentleman, who was ent on account of a death,—and the interest nifested was such as indicates success. Mr. M. How is the Chairman of the Executive amittee, and Mr. D. J. Lyon is Secretary.

From 3 until 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon the sternal Revenue Gaugers, under the supervision Assistant District-Attorney Thomson has about ompleted compiling the correspondence of Supernicendent Burling's office in relation to the new matom-Honse. The work of investigation is thus early completed. Mr. Thomson, having protest-d against the taking out of his hands of all the looks and fibers in connection with the Cusom-House investigation which he has been carrying on, received yesterday, it is understood, a elegram from the Treasury Department to the fleet that all the documents would be returned within a few days, if he wanted them. To this ir. Thomson is understood to have replied by mail, requesting that, as soon as the service would don't, they be returned here, that the prosecution night be completed, and that they might be on and in case any legal proceedings were decided in. ant District-Attorney Thomson has about

THE SECOND BATCH.

ement has turned up in connection with an batch" whisky cases, which tends to postpone them. It will be rememberfinitely postpone them. It will be rememoerthat the Government entered sqit to recover
semests to the extent of \$90,000 from
on Powell, \$48,000 from hush & Pahland the same amount from Dickfmon,
the Co., on the ground that it was
sanded out of the tax on whisky to the amounts
ified by the parties named. The defendants
med that these assessments were based on
d and collusion on the part of certain Govment officials, by whom the Commissioner, who
exclusive jurisdiction of the matter of assesstis. was recommended to make such levyte time ago, Rush & Pahlman, who determined
opbs the case against them to the bottom, ohsome time ago, Rush & Pahlman, who determined oppobe the case against them to the bottom. Obained as order from the Court here requiring secretary Sherman, Commissioner Haum, Deputy Domainssioner Rogers, and other important officials connected with the Treasury Department, to unswer before a Commissioner of the United States Court in Washington certain interposatories concerning the subject matter of the case in question. Armed with this order and a ream of intercognitories, tending to thow up the whole squealing business, and the pressure brought to bear to induce others to squeal, i. D. Ward two weeks ago went to Washington. The officials named declined to interview, on the ground that the Court was not authorized to go bening the action of Commissioner Raum in relation to assessments, over which he was given supreme

pumilities of Thirteen appointed to frame of resolutions for presentation at the genting after the banquet met in the morning after the banquet met in the morning at the tand indulged in a sort of informal the fintered state of the resolutions to be drafted, are present Remr. Carhele Mason. Chair-B. Mesker, L. B. Bargess. J. W. Col-W. Kingsland, R. H. Sheloon, James H. I. W. Golsen, and George S. Bowen, the smileman teing added to the Committee by our vote it was generally agreed that the can be suffered in the control of the

presided, and among those in attendance were Mr. B. F. Culver, Mr. John P. Reynolds, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Mr. W. F. De Wolf, Dr. Jessen, Mr. William Hickling, Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard, Mr. Rafus Blanchard, Mr. G. F. Rumsey, the Rev. Mr. Belfour, Mr. D. Mitchell.
Mr. W. H. Bradley and Gen. A. L. Chetlain were elected members, and Mr. Z. Eastman and the Hay. R. W. Patterson were elected corresponding resmiss. ing members.

Ar. J. Eastman read a paper on "The Regicides." Fifty years ago the speaker was well acquainted with the old Town of Hadley, Mass, and he described the curious appearance of the viace then and as he had seen it recently, when it ras scarcely changed.

In 1680 the regicides, Whalley and Goff, landed a Boston, where they were treated as heroes, then, however, they were outlawed by the King.

In 1660 the regicides. Whaller and Goff, landed in Boston, where they were trented as heroes. When, however, they were outlawed by the King, they were compelled to fly to New Haven. Thence they were compelled to fly to New Haven. Thence they were pursued from place to place, and took refuge for a time in a cave in West Rock. Then they passed out of sight, and were heard of no more by the world. Later developments show that their last days were wpent in Hadiey, then an obscure back settlement, almost without communication with the outer world.

The Librarian reported that the library now contained 2. 316 bound volumes, and over 5.000 upsounds and pamphlets. During the month 161 bound volumes and 571 unbound volumes had been received.

bound volumes and pamphiels. During the month 161 bound volumes and 571 unbound volumes had been received.

The Chairman announced that at the next meeting a paper would be presented by Gov. Bross on "The History of Camp Douglas."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Paimer Rouse-M. E. Barnard, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Loomis, Davenport, M. L. De Coureey, Harrisburg; H. and W. Chamberlain, England; the Hon. O. C. Dewey, Wheeling; Miss Mackey, Seotianad; H. h. Ledyard, Detroit; E. W. Scott, New York; J. Woolworth, Sandusky; E. W. Cady, Fort Huron. Franct, John Hope, Green Bay; C. H. Durfee, Leavenworth, D. M. Kelley, Green Bay; C. H. Durfee, Leavenworth, John Hope, Brantford, Can.; G. W. Barne, Trinking, Col.; H. P. Barton, Hartford; H. J. Macsulay Mauch Chank; John H. Blar, Bisirstown, N. J. Trenams House-W. B. Adams, New York; the Hoa. W. M. Smith, Lexington; J. C. Ross, Montreal; F. P. Anderson, Schneinnati; G. A. Coniy, Philatelphia; M. E. Sandford, New York; G. D. White, Boston; L. Spen, Covington, Ky.; W. Cummings, Toledot E. Howell, New Orleans; L. Frankel, Clinchnati; G. Or, Pental, George A. Howell, New Orleans; L. Frankel, Clinchnati; G. Gorge A. Hoazland, Omaha. Serman House-J. S. Brake, Rock Island Aryus; B. F. Technor, Peorls; T. Penfield, Hannibal, Mo.; Col. N. W. Deang, Mailson; James Waison, Pittsburg; C. D. Hunter, New York; John G. Stradley, Cresso, Ia.; John R. Page, Sennett, N. Y.; J. M. Coombs, Fort Wayne.

THE INDIANS. LATEST NEWS AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS. Some recent developments have just come to light in regard to the sale of ammunition to Indians on the Canadian frontier, whether hostile, semi-hostile, or friendly to the United States Government. It appears that this traffic is carried on with the sanction of Canadian officials, and that ammunition is being furnished indiscriminately to tribes which may at any moment threaten the peace of this Government, under the very eyes of the Canadian Mounted Police, peace of this Government, under the very cyes of the Canadian Mounted Police, and with their direct permission. Some fresh light was thrown upon this matter in a report received at headcuarters from Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, of the Fifth Infantry, dated at Poplar Creek, M. T., April 13, and addressed to tion. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the District of the Yellowstone. It is a report relative to the selling of ammunition to the Indians in British possessions by the traders with the consent of the British authorfties. He has learned this, he says, from Yanktonars and friendly Tetons living at Poplar Creek, and he finds that their several statements agree. Black-Tiger, one of the Chiefs, says that any indian can get all the ammunition he can pay for at one time, there being no limit as to the amount or kind. He (Black-Tiger) traded at one time a finely-posited robe, receiving 200 rounds of Winchester ammunition for it. Futher he states that a good robe, not split, will fetch 150 rounds, and a split robe 100 rounds.

Maj. Walsh, of the Canadian Mounted Police, told Black-Tiger that he or any of his people could rade for all the ammunition they wanted and could pay for, and that he was not required to turnish an order-for ammunition.

Red-Deer, a friendly Teton, says he saw two carts, loaded with ammunition.

sell.

Another Indian named Carry-the-Eagle says that Maj. Waish told bim that he had received information from the American side of the line that the sale of ammunition had been stopped, and the Indian added that he did not care since his people could get all they wanted. In proof of this assertion two orders are inclosed to the Lieutemant General by Lieut. Baldwin, of which the following are contest.

And another is like unto it, running as fol-The Government Building.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday in this city aggregated \$31,010.49.

Collector William Henry Smith will return home this morning. He was expected yesterday.

Special-Arent Keefe yesterday selzed a gold ring and a watch in a piece of velvet that was being transmitted through the Post-Office.

The Sub-Treasury sold \$11,900 of the new 4 per cent bonds yesterday, and paid out \$8,000 in new, shining dollars, fresh from the Philadelphia Mint.

Detective Tyrrell returned from Springfeld yes. Monntain before I could have it, and when he handed it to me he laughed and said I could have

handed it to me he laughed and said I could have more any time."

These statements, says the report, are in the main confirmed by many Indians and white men, who corroborate the statements of the nurestricted sale of ammunition to Indians, whether accowedly hostile, semi-hostile, or friendly towards the United States Government. Indians on the American side of the line know this, and while they remain friendly, it is a source of complaint among them that they cannot get ammunition at home, when, by going over the border, they can get all they want. them that they cannot get ammunition at home, when, by going over the border, they can get ail they wan.

Lieut. Baldwin recommends at the close of his report that if this state of affairs continue, as the only means of guarding ourselves, these and all other friendly indians oe allowed to purchase ammunition of their own traders, so that we may be able to form some estimate of the amount they have on hand from time to time. He adds that Lamberi, the interpreter at Wolf Point, says he has seen forty or aftry orders similar to those above noted, and none of them were ever less than for fifty, while some were for as much as 200 rounds.

Accompanying the report is an indorsement by Gen. Miles, who says: These reports are corroborative of others of a similar character he has received within a year, and adds: "Taere can be no objection to the English authorities allowing their Indians to obtain unlimited quantities of ammunition, yet when they occupy a threatening attitude immediately on the border in formidable animores, the matter has a more serious aspec. A similar state of affairs existed on the Landam border. In 1896. The Fenians were not allowed to purchase ammunition along the frontier, but the strength of the army was used in seizing all materials of war, arms, and ammunition, and they arrest of all, even those without arms in their bands, who were even suspected of having designs against the peace of the territory of Canada."

Gen. Terry also undorses the report, saving he supposes that no objection on the ground of international daty cas or made to these saies of ammunition, except it be sold to the refugees who have sought an asylum on British soil, and they then return to this country with hostile intent. In case of such return he thinks the above report may be of value.

MATRIMONIAL.

Mr. William Blatt, of Yankton, Dakota Territory, was married, last evening, to Miss Frances Lamm, daughter of Samuel Lamm, Esq., of this city, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 70 Thirteenth street. The ceremony took place at half-past 7 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler officiating. half-past 7 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler officiating.

The bridal party entered the parlors in the following order: Messra. Isaac and Joseph Laman, brothers of the bride; the groom with the mother of the bride; the bride with her father; Mr. and Mrs. Daniels.

Mithe bride wore a white silk Princesse, trimmed with deep silk fringe, a bridal ved of silk illusion, and ornaments of orange-thowers.

After the ceremony had taken place, Freiberg's band played a wedding march, congratulations were paid the happy couple, and then all descended to the dining-room, where a collation was prepared by Eckhardt, to which ample justice was done.

done.

Mr. and Mrs. Blatt will remain in this city until
the first of next week, when they will take their
departure for Yankton, their future come, bearing with them the good wishes of teeir many
friends, and a large number of snostantial pres-

friends, and a large number of substitutial presents.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. S. Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Larmis, Mr. and Mrs. S. Larmis, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nathan, Mrs. J. Ataris, Mrs. J. Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lebolt, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Lebolt, Mr. and Mrs. S. Levi Lebolt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rucel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lern, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cahn; Misses Hattle Hyman, Bertha Greenebaum. Emma Weil, Eliza Berg, Frances Lamm, Rosa Lebolt, Bertha Lebolt, Jennie Lebolt, Rebecca and Esther Harris, Cohn, Rosa Rubel, Rosa and Bessie Lamm, Nany Lamm; Messrs. S. Elseman of Council Bluffs. Harry Katz, Leon Barnard of Yank'on, Joseph Lamm of Fremont, Neb., Henry Daniels, Isaac Frank, Lon, Arthur, Leon, and Edgar Lamm.

THE COAL CREEK TROUBLES. THE COAL CREEK TROUBLES.

A PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT.

Mr. W. P. Rend, the coal merchant, returned yosterday from Coal Creek, Ind., where he has been on a mission of peace, endeavoring to bring together the white and colored miners, and ret them to agree upon some basis of settlement. The troubles in that locality have become familiar to the readers of this paper through the full reports given in the columns of This Tunaus, as agard to the murder of the three celered men by a "Bine Jeans" militia quantum composed of miners. This company is been disarmed, but a reign of terror, new prevails in the neighborhood. Both the white and colored men are armed with gars, rifles, revolvers, and knives, and with these they openly walk through the place. The white men feel exceedingly bitter sowrats the bosses and the colored men that they have employed. Per contra, the black men feel a desire for revenge, and there is a fire smoldering that must blaze in a cessation of hostilities. The firm of ers both in Iudiana and Pennsylvania, and Mr. Rend has made the labor elements a study for the past three years. He is peculiarly situated at present. Neither the white nor colored people bear any ill-feeling towards him. He has employed the white men all along, and with the others he has remained upon amicable terms. The sperstors, too, side with him, in so much that hey have full confidence in him and will acquiesce n anything that he may propose to bring order out.

in anything that he may propose to bring order out of chaos.

Last Saturday Mr. Rend went to Coal Creek for the purpose of trying to bring about a friendly meeting between the whites and the blacks, and to put an end to the lawlessness now so prevalent in that region. He succeeded in getting together the white miners, and Sunday last he spoke to them upon the necessity of an obedience to law. He talked plainly to the men, and they listened to him with respectful attention. He told them of the effect of their acts,—the murder of the three colored men. He did not wish to review the acts of the past, but wanted them to watch the fature. The report of the crime had been spread broadcast over the land, and the public viewed the community with distrust, and looked upon them as a lawless mob. He wanted them to charge this, to live peaceably, and to dwell amicably together. He admonished them to get together with the colored men and discuss matters peaceably. No benefit could be derived from a state of law-peaceful measures.

The result of the meeting was, that the men promised to commit no act of violence or breach of the peace, and they went so far as to appoint a committee to wait upon the colored men to arrange for a general meeting, and to endeavor to effect a permanent settlement of all difficulties satisfied that the men will live up to their promises, and that an amicable settlement will be finally effected. When the lime for the general meeting is fixed, Mr. Rend will go down and make a speech, in which he will review the entire labor question.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME. THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Board of Lady Managers and Board of Trus-tees of the Old People's Home was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the parlor of the Home, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-ninth street, Mrs. A. Gibbs, President, in the chair.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was

the first business in order, with the following re

the first business in order, with the following result:

President—Mrs. A. Gibbs.
President—Mrs. C. C. Mortan.
President—Mrs. B. C. Mortan.
President—Mrs. B. A. Jones.
Secretor—Mrs. B. H. Bingham.
Assistant Secretary—Mrs. B. Spruance.
The following ladies were elected as members of the Board of Managers, to fill vacancies, and additional:
Mrs. Lenone Beecher, Mrs. E. H. Lahee, Mrs. Ebenezer Buckingham, Mrs. Henry L. Hill, Mrs. Charles Fitch, Mrs. E. W. Herrica, Mrs. B. P. Moulton, Mrs. S. R. Ball.
The ladies having elected their officers, it was in order for the Association to hold its annual meeting. The tey. Dr. Ryder, Secretary, and Mr. B. W. Raymond, Treasurer, were the only ones present. Dr. Ryder called the assembly, ladies and gentlemen, to order.
The election of the Ladies' Board of Managers was confirmed.
Messrs. Baniel A. Jones, Edson Keith, and J. J. Borland were elected as members of the Board of Trustees.
The report of the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers showed that there had been two deaths at the Home within the past year; number admitted two; number of inuates at present, sixty-one. Owing to the exertions of the ladies, the Home was declared to be free from debt. The general health of the inmates had been good, thanks to Drs. Emmons and Van Valkenberg.
The report of the Treasurer showed that at the beginning of the year, Ms. 1877, there was a cash belance in the Treasury of 87 cents: in the hands of the Supply Committee, \$292.277; received during the year, \$3, 868.96; total, \$7, 192.60. Expenditures for the year, \$3, 855.26; in hands of the Supply Committee, \$292.31; balance in hands of the Surply Committee, \$292.31; balance in hands of the Surply Committee, \$292.31; balance in hands of the Buckers May 21, 514.16.
Mrs. L. D. Parkes, soli

After the annual meeting of the Society, the Board of Lady Managers proceeded to the election of a Visiting Committee, which included most of the ladies of the old Committee, and the meeting

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

he Treasurer for taxes yesterday. The Grand Jury yesterday disposed of fifteen sioners is not likely to come up until next week." County-Treasurer McCrea has asked the Grand Jury to investigate the charge made against him that he received \$15,000 from the proprietors of the Evening Journal for giving it the delinquent-tax list.

Commissioner Bradley is not alone in covertly selling goods to the county. Meyer is in the same boat, being the "Co." of Basse & Co., the firm supplying the county with lumber. McDonnell & Co. and Basse & Co. will long be remembered. Leverin, Emrath & Ritter, doing business at No. 88 Fifth avenue, had their effects levied on yesterday for taxes. When they pay up they must pay the full amount and costs. They have forfeited their right to escape on the five-sixths privilege. The Principal of the Normal School at Englewood was around vesterday, and extended invitation to the Commissioners to stend the annual tree-planting at the school Satarday afternoon. For the sake of consistency, the invitation was accepted.

cepted.

Commissioner Senne has been figuring up the expenses of the county for the quarter now drawing to a close, for the purpose of comparison with the expenses of the last quarter. The showing is anything close than favorable as far as ne has gone, as the expenditures of most of the Committees, except the Committee on Fublic Charities, appear to have been considerably larger.

copt the Committee on Public Charlities, appear to have been considerably larger.

The Finance Committee has called on the individual to whom a icon of \$200,000 is payable June 14 and secured an extension of three months for \$150,000 of the amount. A levy was made to cover this and all other loans this year, but the taxes have been diverted for "general purposes," and this extension means that in the next levy the people will be called on to pay the same debt over again. This is fitzgeraldism.

As the time for the trial of the indicted Protection Life folks draws near they are growing uncasy, knowing not what a day may bring forth. Receiver Cook was over yesterday, and informed a reporter that the indicted had called on him and asked the privilege of putting some "experts" at work on the books of the defunct concern, and that his business was to take the advice of State's-Attorney Mills as to what he should do, He saw Mr. Mills later, and that zentleman told him that he and no authority over the books, and referred him to Judge Williams, who had appointed him Receiver.

A week or more ago the Committee on Town and Town Accounts resolved not to audit any more office for relief in outside towns. The country members of the Board take umbrage at this action, for the reason that the County Agent's office is still keet open, and office for the inside towns—North, West, and South Chicago—continue to be audited as presented. Their complaint, it would seem, is justified by the circumstances, as there is a giaring discrimination being made in favor of the lustde towns. The complaint promises to take definite shape Monday, if the discrimination is continued.

ontinued.

Mr. Durand, the grocer, was over yesterday inquiring what he should do with certain county orders he held, or now be could get the money on them. It appears that in December last, and at divers times since, he furnished the county institutions with flour, and took therefor orders to a large amount, upon which he has been unable to realize. He regrets that he ever had any dealings with the county, and thinks he has been unable to realize. He regrets that he ever had any dealings with the county, and thinks he has been tauchf a good lesson. To one could give him satisfaction as to when he would be able to get his orders cashed, and yet Fitzgeraid says the county was never in a better duancial condition. in a better dinancial condition.

There is a nice little trick beneath the proposition to pay Walker \$28,700 for "extras," and it came very near being pushed through by Fitzgerald Monday. Nearly a year ago he was voted \$21,000 for the same "extras," which he refused to accost, but which still stands to his credit in the Treasury, and the intention is to forget this and vote him \$28,700 additional. If things go on as they have been recently, the Grand Jury will have something eise to do in dealing with the "Ring" than the proposed investigation into the practice of its members of voting one another illegal salaries, and in some instances amounts not even claimed.

Als. Ryan came before the Committee on Public

than the proposed investigation into the practice of its members of voting one another tilegal salaries, and in some instances amounts not even claimed.

Ald. Ryan came before the Committee on Public Charities yesterday and asked for a "pass" for his late bookkeeper and wife and child. Commissioner Lenzen took his application in hand, and refusing to grant the unreasonable demand, the two had some words and exchanged opinions as to the powers and duties of public officials. The Commissioner settled the Alderman finally, however, by proposing to enbscrice \$1 toward aiding in the purchase of a railroad theket if he would head the list. The Alderman did not want to get his bookkeeper out of the city in that way, and walked off reflecting on the ingratitude of the dear people as represented in the County Board.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Commissioner Flizgerald is on the eve of doing a good thing, or attempting to do it. He says that he proposes Monday to introduce a resolution in the Board abolishing the rules now governing the County Hospital, and providing for new rules, which will take the institution out of the control of the particular medical college which has charge of it. The Hospital has a Warden and other officers, but, so far as the conomy and general management of the institution are concerned, they are more figure heads. They lack every requisite for the control of such a place, and the County Boarl has persisted in seeming to recognize the fact by keeping them there, and, by the adoption of rules prepared by what is known as the "Medical Board," placing the rules have been so made since that it has been artierly impossible, without abolishing them with one bold stroke, to correct the evil. The existing rules provide that all the physicians and surgeons connected with the Hospital shall be ap-

pointed by the County Board, two or more consulting surgeons, six attending physicians, and six attending surgeons, who shall constitute the Medical Board; that vacancies in the Medical Board; that vacancies in the Medical Board that the Board's recommendation, and that the Board shall aspoint the house medical and surgical staf by competitive examination,—but no one ever heard of a successful candidate coming from but one of the many medical colleges of the city, and this the college that the county erected two years ago an amphitheatre for at a cost or \$45,000. This is enough of the rules to show just how great the hold of the Medical Board is on the Hospital, and, when it is known that the Board is a part and parcel of a particular medical school, the public can appreciate the situation. As run at present, the Hospital is little more than an experimental school, and the patients there sacrifices to the young saw-bones.

THE CITY-HALL.

Prof. Barrett is daily awaiting the arrival of some out-door lamps for use in connection with the electric light at the Water-Works before mak-ing any further experiments with the now illu-

The Department of Public Works opened bids yesterday for 450,000 feet of pine lumber. There were five bids, and that of George Bond at \$8.98 per 1,000 feet was the lowest. The others ranged upward to \$10.98 per 1,000 feet. The Committee on Fire and Water met yesterday in Marshal Benner's ofice, and disposed of a number of minor references, and decided to recommend to the Council that water-pipes be laid on Lowe avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Thirtleth street. Chief Benner points to the fact that Engine Company No. 3, of New York City, has asked for and obtained leave to attend the National Firemen's Tournament which will be held in this city in September, as, an indication of the success of that event.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$390 from the City Collector, and \$5,333 from the Water Department. The disbursements during the day amounted to about \$3,000, the most of which was used to pay the employes of the North-Side pumping-works. Side pumping-works.

The contract for 13,000 tons of coal for use at the pumping-works has not yet been awarded. There has existed a difference of opinion as regards the qualities of various grades of coal, and several dealers have donated samples which have been tested at the West Side pumping-works. The result of the test will be made apparent by the award of the contract, which award will probably be made within a few days.

CRIMINAL.

Mike Kennedy, for the burglary of the Tobey Furniture Company's establishment Monday night, was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,500 yesterday by Justice Scully. Max Borchardt was discharged yesterday by Jus-tice Meech. He was charged with perjury, in swearing that John Price's sons robbed him. The evidence falled to show that Max had erred in On the 17th of May, 1877, A. B. Straube was arrested upon the charge of robbing the premises of L. C. Daemicke at No. 508 State street. There

next day. Detectives Heintzman and Bonfield have placed behind the bars the notorious "Friday" Kelley, whom they arrested Monday on general principles, Kelly has been indicted for burglary in connection with the notorious George Havell. He was releas-ed from jail Saturiay last under peculiar circum-stances, and hence his arrest.

was no evidence to support the allegation, and Justice Summerfield discharged him honorably the

stances, and neace his arrest.

"Big Ed" Burns does at last stand a very fair chance of spending a few days with Supt. Felton at the Bridewell. He was to have appeared for vagrancy. He did not sppear, and the "barrister" who was to arrue his case was late. The Court said "\$100 and costs," and stuck to ft, despite the vigorous protestations of the counsel in the case. "Big Ed" will be obliged to sell huch soap and will do much calcimining before he can escape the city prison.

Schneider and his wife keep a wine-room at No. lent to Schneider and his wife, and they gave her a note, and, some time thereafter, a chattel mortgage. Lizzie claims that they stole from her the note and the mortgage, \$37 in cash, a sik dress, and sunory and divers other things. She had them arrested, and Justice DeWolf took their bail. Schneider and wife then had Lizzie arrested because she got out a search warrant and recovered some of the uroperty which she claimed as her own. Justice Kaufmann admitted her to bail, and some time in the sweet by each by the whole affair will be vestilisted.

and by the whole affair will be vestilated.

Detective Steele yesterday captured at the Post-Office a young man named David P. Maitland, who was lodged in jail charged with the larceny of \$1,500 worth of stock which he obtained to sell from Thomas Tinsley, of San Francisco. Young Maitland is of weaithy and respectable parents in Toronto, and went to 'Frisco in October, 1874. He was employed on the North Beach & Mission Railroad, and having an acquaintance with Tinsley, who was a stock-speculator, he influenced him to buy heavily a certain stock which he claimed to know was about to be 'builled." By chance the stock depreciated, and Maitland, to help out the friend whom he had misinformed, took some of the stock to sell at a good figure. Instead, however, he sold it for \$1,500 and pock-ted the cash. It is highly probable that Maitland will "square the dispute" rather than be taken back to Galifornia for prosecution.

Minor arrests: John Bavis, larceny of a pair of

will "square the dispute" rather than be taken back to California for prosecution.

Minor arrests: John Bavis, larceny of a pair of shoes from a shop at No. 311 West Madison street; Millard Lessing, larceny as balies of a suit of clothes from Michael Levi, from whom he bought the suit and represented that he was connected with the firm of Metzler & Co.; Peter McCann, burglary of a harness from the barn of Andrew Ferguson, of No. 76 West Van Buren street; Owen McGrath, chargel with ta tarry by Elizabeth Donley, of No. 500 West Erie street; Louis Shea, larceny of clothing and other articles from C. Riehl; George French, larceny from J. J. Lynch; John Ginnely assulting his sister-in-law, Kate Joyce, of No. 95 Ohio street, in the course of which assault her nose was broken; Charles Bolbach, assault and threats to kill his wife, Wilhelmina; George Mesik, John Byrne, Michael Hendrew. John Grey, and Denis McCormick, throwing stones at Edward McCall, residing at the corner of Hulbert and Menominee streets; Philip Leist, grocer, charged with receiving a chest of tea, which Ernest Stock, another grocer, claims was stolen from his store; Kate Stanton, assaulting Mary Day, of No. 61 Erie street.

Mother Ryder's case against a lot of laboring

Kate Stanton, assaulting Mary Day, of No. 61 Eric street.

Mother Ryder's case against a lot of laboring men who tore the roof off the house which she has been occapying was called up by Justice Polisk yesterday, and, after a partial hearing, was continued till to-day. The evidence introduced showed that the buildings which Mrs. Ryder and her innumerable friendless dogs had occupied (Nos. 46 and 48 South Desplaines street) were at one time owned by an insurance company whose affairs occame so entangied that for two years no account has been taken of the premises owned by them. Mrs. Ryder learned the condition of affairs and "squatted" at No. 46. She assumed control of the ranche, kept all the dogs that appealed to her for protection, and allowed anybody who chose to pay her an initiation fee to take up his or her residence within its walls. She kept a kind of a club, so to speak, in which there was an initiation fee and no monthly dues. When the affairs of the insurance company were straightened out and the property sold, the purchaser frequently demanded possession, and, though he served countless notices to quit, he was completely ignored, and Mrs. Ryder and her dogs held full sway. Then the tearing down of the bailding was thought of. In the execution of that measure occurred the arrests out of which arises the present legal dispute. The thing will probably be fought out to-day.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Joseph Sundheim, accessory to himplary.

measure occurred the arrests out of which arises the present legal dispute. The thing will probably be fought out to-day.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Joseph Sundheim, accessory to Surglary, \$300 to the 25th; George Wales, the thievish cierk of the Chicago Legal News Company, 3600 to the Criminal Court: Abraham Maras and Marcus Cohen, pickpockets captured at the corner of State and Madison streets. \$100 fine each, the latter of which was suspended on condition that he leaves town; Samuel Gaskin, larceny of a horse from S. A. McFadden. of No. 345 Archer avenne, \$500 to the Criminal Court: George Bigelow, who assaulted his wife at No. 331 Stewart avenue, and wound up by shooting at her somewhat more than a year ago, since which time she has been out of town, \$600 to the Criminal Court: Richard Brown and John Cummings, disorderly, \$25 fine; Edward White, splitting Mrs. Cottrill's head with an ax one week ago, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; William Cettrill, suspected of the same assault, discharged; P. Micheli, assault and robbery on compilant of John Bennett, discharged. Justice Morrison beld John Ryan to the 23d for larceny from P. Maloney; Thomas Keefe and Charles McKay, roboing Charles Miller, \$500 to the Criminal Court: Georre Willis, the burglar caught by Mr. Charmera at No. 374 West Monroe street, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; Annie Davison and Kate Lawler, \$100 fine each for vagrancy John Fitzgerald, disorderly and massault upon Officer Thomas Brennock last Saturday night; William Tobin, vagrancy, \$20 fine; Otto Thomas, disorderly, \$100 fine; Oscar and Charles Johnson, burglary of Louis Stauber's hardware store, No. 344 West Chicago avenue, \$500 to the 25th; Ole Heilberg, larceny of a load of may from Humbold Park. \$100 to the 25th; Nichael Kenneally, the burglar who was shot by Detective White, change of venue to Justice Scally, and thence \$500 to the Criminal Court.

SUBURBAN.

Some days ago the Taxpayers' At the following communication to Mr. the following communication head, Assessor of the town:

THE RAILROADS.

WEST-BOUND BUSINESS. Commissioner Fink has prepared stativitical statements showing by "Percentage of Revenue" the distribution of West bound freight from New York to Iowa, Peoria, Illinois, Missouri River points and Mississippi River points. Though these statements were not intended for publication, yet The Traduck is enabled to lay their contents before its readers:

readers:

The West bound business from New York was distributed as follows:

Iowa—Total revenue for ten months, \$150,837.78. Of this the Chicago roads got 94.75 per cent. Wabash, 2.00; Indianapolis. Bioomington & Western, 2.47; Ohio & Mississippi, 6.71; Vandalla, 0.05; Indianapolis & St. Loais, 0.02; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 0.00.

Cheveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 0.00.
Peoria—Total revenue for the seven months ending April 30, 1878, \$38,030.49, of which amount there went through Chicago 4.28 per cent; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 2.72; Wabash, Si. 84; Ohio & Mississippi, 1.50; Indianapolis, Bioomington & Western, 9.86.
Illinois, including Peoris, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1877—Total revenue for ten months ending April 30, 1878, \$170, 034.24. Through Chicago, 39,50 per cent; Wabash, 28,62; Ohio & Mississippi, 5.45; Indianapolis, Bioomington & Western, 15.40; Vandalia, 4.13; Indianapolis & St. Louis, 4.63; Indianapolis, Lafayette & Chicago, 0.02; Indianapolis, Vincennes & Chicago, 2.25.

St. Louis, 4.63: Indianapolis, Lafayette & Chicago, 0.02; Indianapolis, Vincennes & Chicago, 0.02; Indianapolis, Vincennes & Chicago, 2.25.

Missouri River points: Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, and St. Joseph—Total revenue for ten months ending April 30, 1878, \$146, 522, 53. Through Chicago, each road, 42.64 per cent; division, 45 per cent; short, 2.36; Wabash, 28.74; division, 12.83; short, 2.13; Indianapolis & St. Louis, 8.45; division, 12.23; hort, 4.38. Ohio & Mississippi, 9.47; division, 12.83; short, 4.38. Ohio & Mississippi, 9.47; division, 12.83; short, 3.39. Points west of Missouri River and east of Ogden—Total revenue for ten menths ending April 30, 1877, \$173, 338.71. Through Chicago, 77.50; division, 65; over, 12.25; Wabash, 6.89; division, 10.49; short, 3.60; Vandalia, 4.59; division, 8.17; short, 3.68; Indianapolis & St. Louis, 2.90; division, 8.17; short, 5.27; Ohio & Mississippi, 8.10; division, 8.17; short, 5.27; Ohio & Mississippi, 8.10; division, 8.17; short, 0.07; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, 0.02; over, 0.02. In the above statement the division between the Chicago roads and roads south of Chicago has been provisionally based upon 55 per cent to the former and 45 per cent to the latter roads, namely: To Missouri River points, 45 per cent is given to Chicago roads and ton Joniste west of the Missuri River, 65 per cent. making a total of 110 per cent, or an average of 55 per cent to both destinations, the revenue being nearly the same to each.

Mississippi River points: Burlington, Kéckuk, Quincy, and Hannibal—Total revenue for ten months ending April 30, 1878, \$106, 712, 20. Through Chicago, 61.00 per cent; Wabash, 33.54; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, 1, 63; Ohio & Mississippi, 2.83; Vandalia, 0.05. In regard to the above business no division has yet been agreed upon. When the queenion of division was referred to in the meeting at Chicago in November last, Mr. Hopkins, of the Wabash, stated that the business was pooled between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Wabash R

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

Rumors have been in circulation during the last few days to the enect that the general offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad were to be removed to Burlington. The TRIBURE is authorized to state, officially, that there is no

authorized to state, omicially, that there is no truth whatever in these reports. As regards the rumors about contemplated changes in the heads of the general departments of the road, nothing has as yet been definitely decided upon. The only cer-tain change is the appointment of Mr. C. W. Smith yet been definitely decided upon. The only cer-tain change is the appointment of Mr. C. W. Smith as General Traffic Manager, with charge over both the freight and passenger departments. This ap-pointment is highly creditable to the managers of the road, for a man better qualified for this re-sponsible position could not have well been se-lected. Mr. Smith has been General Manager of the Indianapolis, Bloomingtom & Western, and General Freight Agent of a number of the leading roads in this country, and in every instance he has proved himself to be possessed of much executive ability and sound judgment. His appointment as General Traffic Manager is a guar-anty that the business of the road will be conduct-

appointment as General Traffic Manager is a guaranty that the business of the road will be conducted with the same skill and ilberality that has
characterized its management heretofore. Mr.
Smith's successor as General Freight Agent has not
vet been determined upon, all rumor to the contrary notwithstanding. The choice is said to be
between Mr. J. L. Goddard, the present able Assistant General Freight Agent of the road, and Mr.
R. P. Ripley, General Eastern Agent at Boston.
Either of the two get tlemen named will fill the position with ability and give satisfaction.

The Board of Directors of this road meets at Boston on the 25th of this month, when the resignation of President Harris will be acted upon. Mr.
Harris has gone East, and will probably be present
at the meeting.

PURCHASING AGENTS.

New York, May 21.—The purchasing agents of the various railroads throughout the United State assembled in convention here this morning. A. C. Armstrong was elected President, and A. G. C. Armstrong was elected President, and A. G. Thompson, of the Southeastern Raiiroad, Secretary. The following delegates were present: G. C. Breed, Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Raiiroad; W. S. Cuddy, St. Louis & Iron Mountain: C. M. Higginson, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; G. W. Sumner, Northern Central; E. P. Miller, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western; Frank H. Iddings, Camden & Atlantic; Mr. Elliott, Lantic & Great Western; G. H. Campbell, Missouri, Kanssa & Texas; George Togger, Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette.

During the Convention the agents will confer with each other in regard to the quality of railroad material, and state their experiences concerning the wear and tear of the numerous articles used in the equipment of roads.

PAYING THE FIDDLER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Carno, Ill., May 21.—The mandamus suit of the caire & St. Louis Ratiroad against Jackson County o compel the issuing by the county authorities and to compel the issuing by the county authorities and the delivery to the Railroad Company of 8 per cent interest-bearing bonds to the amount of \$200,000, claimed to have been voted by the county in 1868 and 1869, was to-day ended by Judge Baker rendering a decision in favor of the Company. This case was brought to this Court on a change of venue from Jackson County. Thomas G. Allen, of St. Louis, represented Jackson County, and S. Corning Judd, of Chicago, and the Hon. W. J. Allen, and W. S. Searles represented the Company. SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., May 21.—The reor

Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, at a meeting to-day, elected the following officers for the easuing year: Col. John Williams, President; A. Orendorff, Secretary and Attorney; Henry Reman, Treasurer. The road will be turned over to the new Company early next week. FAST FREIGHT TIME. New York, May 21.—A special train of twenty-five cars of flour, which left Minneapolis on the evening of the 16th instant, via the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul, the Michigan Central, the Great Western, and the Eric Railroads, arrived here last evening, and was delivered to the steamer for London this morning, making the fastest time sver made.

THE SOUTHWEST.
St. Louis, May 21.—The St. Louis & Texas
Railway Association, composed of representatives
of roads between St. Louis and Texas, met here to-day for the bi-monthly Conference. It was agreed to make no changes in rates for freight carriage.

A new feature of railroad enterprise is the arrival in Chicago of two car-loads of flowering-plants from Houston, Texas, in Tiffany cars. See them at 43 State-st. The Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad is now running through to East Milan, and freight is now being shipped over it. The shippers of that place are greatly elated that they need so longer haul their goods to Petersburgh, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. The representatives of the goads interested in the Eric & North Shore Disjatch, awhose troubles were referred to in yesterday's Tamouss, will meet in Detroit to take action in regard to the matter. It is not believed that the consolidated line can be continued any longer, though it is probable that it will be divided up, as before the consolidation. The probabilities are task this difficulty is the beginning of the fight Vanderbilt intends to make upon the Grand Trunk when he sets control of the Michigan Central.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Disputch to The Tribina.

Tongero, Ont., May 21, —Lieut. -Col. Fletcher, and the military district, is in receipt of the color of the indicate the

anada Agricultural Insurance Company having athdrawn the capias for \$22,000 against him. Special Disports to the Tribuna. Octawa, May 21.—The Cunada Gazette contains

withdrawn the capias for \$22,000 against him.

**General Disperse to The Tribune.

**Ornawa, May 21.—The Casada Gasetts contains the following:

**The regulations for the annual drill of 1878'70 appear in the Militia General Orders. In order to bring the expenditure for drill and training of the active militia for the fiscal year 1878-'79 within the appropriation made by Parliament, the strength of the force to be drilled and paid for that year has been milited by order of Council to 20,000 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 1,276 horses, for a period of twelve days. As the nominal strength of the active militia is in excess of the number which can be paid, and as it is not destrable to reduce the strength of corps below that established for the drill and training of last year, viz.: 42 non-commissioned officers and men, including staff-sergeants and handamen, provision has been made for the selection of the corps which may drill in the different districts,—each district being allotted 42s full quota in proportion to the total strength of all corps therein. The annual drill of all corps, except felid-batteries of artillery authorized for that purpose, will be at the headquarters of corps, on different days, as may be most convenient, subject to the approval of the Deputy Adjutant-General of the district. In all such tases, no allowance will be made for rations or forage. The pay will be: for officers [31, non-commissioned officers and men 50 cents, and for horses 75 cents, per diem. The maximum number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men to receive pay for drill in each district will, therefore, be: Military District No. 1, 2, 350; No. 2, 3,000; No. 3, 2, 150; No. 4, 1,500; No. 5, 3,000; No. 6, 1,350; No. 7, 2,000. No. 8, 1,550; No. 9, 2,000; No. 10, 200; No. 11, 200; No. 12, 350. Total, 20,000. In the sections from corps for drill of 1878-'79, field-batteries of artillery are to be first taken; second, garrison-batteries having guns of position; third, corps in cities; fourth, corps

and for forage, at the rate of 36 cents for each horse per diem. No allowance for transport will be paid.

"From the 1st of July next the pay of Brigade-Major will be \$1,200 each per annum. The allowance hitherto made to them of \$5 per company for each company inspected in their brigade-division will cease after that date."

Special Dispotch to The Tribuna.

QUERRE, May 21.—Mgr. Conroy, Papal Ablegate, has arrived in town, and is staying at the Archbishop's.

There is quite a fever here with reference to abestos-mining, large beds of the strange mineral having been discovered in Megantic. A quantity of the mineral lands are to be shortly sold by auction by the local Government.

Four small white whales, caught off the Labrador coast, have started for England by the steamship Circassian. They are destined for the Westminster Aquarium.

The programme for the final ceremonies attending the translation of the remains of Bishop Laval, the pioneer Bishop of Canada, has been published. The bones, as they now lie exposed in a glass coffin, will be conveyed by a public procession to four churches—the Ursulines, Hotel Dieu, Jesuita, and St. Patrick's—on Thursday next, verligions services being heid in each. All the Bishops and clergy of the Diocese will participate. Roman-Catholic shops will be closed; screets will be handsomely decorated; a salute of 100 guns will be fired from Durham Terrace; and the remains will finally be deposited beneath the altar in the Seminary Chapel.

To the Western Associated Press.

MONTREAL, May 21.—The jury in the case of John Calligan, shot on the night of the 25th of April, returned a verdict of willful murder against parties unknown. The jury recommended an addition to the police force, and early legislation prohibiting party processions in the Province of Quebec.

To the Western Associated Press, and so the purpose of the Province of Quebec.

To the Western Associated Press, and so the purpose of t

Junebec.

Тонтито, Cen., May 21.—Eight hundred cattle were shipped from this city last week for Liverpool, Twenty-eight cars left yesterday via Monpool. Twenty-eight cars sets years.

In addition to the preparations made by the Militia Department for the defense of the coast, some 32-pounder rifled guns have been sent to Liverpool, N. S., for the protection of the harbor. Instructors from the Royal Artillery will be sent to various points on the coast to train artillery brigades.

Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets, havconstantly on hand for rent a splendid of the cest upright planes at low rates. MARRIAGES.

MUDGE-SPRING-At the residence of W. N. Spring, in Sioux City, Ia., on Thursday, May 16, 4878, by the

DEATHS.

KANE-On May 17, Edward J. Kane.
Denver, New York, and Brooklyn papers please O'MALLEY—On the 20th inst., at 11:30 p. m., Bridget O'Malley, at the residence of her parents, No. 20 Chatham-st. get O'Malley, at the residence of her parents, No. 20 Chatham-at, Funeral on Thursday, 23d inst., at 10 a. m., from residence to Church of Holy Name, thence to North-western Depot, by cars to Calvary Cemetery. western Depot, by cars to Calvary Ceinetery.
HAUSEMAN—On May 21, Emms, daughter of August and Julia A. Hauseman, aged 2 years 8 moaths and 22 days.
Funeral from residence, 731 Gordon-st., Town of Lake, to Oakwoods, at 2 p. m. Wednesday, May 22.
KYLE—On May 20, James, beloved son of James and Rosanna Kyle.
Funeral from residence, No. 88 Thirteenth-place, at 10 a. m. Wednesday morning, by carriages to Calvary.
HAIGHT—Sunday evening, May 19, 16a Tuttle, wife of Jehn William Haight, Jr., aged 33 years.
Funeral from residence, 72 Langiey-av., this (Wednesday) afterion at 3 o'clock.
LEE—The funeral of Charles E. Lee will take place

LEE—The funeral of Charles E. Lee will take place at the residence of William L. Lee, 62 North Sheldon-st, at 1:30 p. m. to-day. Friends invited. CARR—In this city, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Olive Carr. agres 83 years. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. 8, S. Currice, 73 West Madison-st., at 10:30 a. m., 22d inst. Friends are invited to attend.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. B. F. NORRIS WILL LEAD THE NOONDA HOTEL.

St. Nicholas Hotel, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

This popular resort for travelers has been rejuvenated and improved. All the features that have so signally contributed to its world-wide reputation will be maintained. A uniform rate of prices, \$3,50 per day for all parts of the house. URIAH WELCH, Prop'r.

AUCTION SALES. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.

FLORIDA AHOY! We will sell THIS DAY, commencing at half-past 9, full and desirable line of FURNITURE HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Consisting of Upholstered Parlor Suits, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, and In-grain Caroets, Oil Paintings, Pier Glasses, Easy Chair and Lounges. No. 1 Range, and Blocks, Counters, and Racks complete of a Weat Market, and les Boxes. WM, MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers. VASES AND LAWN MOWERS.

LAWN MOWERS.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

AT AUCTION. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 21, 22, & 23, At 8 O'Clock, EVENING, At Store 381 West Madison-st.

Exhibition and Private Sale during the day.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. PAWNBROKER'S STOCK Fine GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES DIAMONDS, AND JEWELBY, At Austion, at Our Store,

78 & 80 Randolph-st. Wednesday Morning, May 22, at 10 O'Clock Key and Stem-Winding Gold Watcher. Fine Diamonds, Jowelry, Guns. Pistols. Opera-Glasses, Silver-Plated Ware: Etc., from Goldsmid's Loan Office. Etc., from Goldsmid's Loan Office. Regular Weekly Sale.

FRIDAY, May 24, at 9:30 a. m. PARLOR SUITS, in Rep, Hair Cloth and Terry. Marble and Walnut Chamber Sets. Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sofas, &c.
A full line BRUSSELS AND WOOL
CARPETS.
General Household Goods,
General Merchandise, &c., &c.,
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Ascitesers.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO. eneral Auctioneers and Real Estate Agenta. 173 and 175 East Randolph-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE. THE ENTIRE FURNITURE First-Class Double House Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Body Breasdia and Tapestry Carpets, Flue French Breasing-Case Compets, Dining-Room Purniture, Gas Chandellon, Portable Purnace, Etc., Also, a Handsome Square Grand Plans, Ti

wednesday Murning, May 22 at 10 o'clock a Batters' Auction Boom, 175 East Randolps-a. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Ancissessa 15 WHEELER & WILSON'S MPROVED MANUFACT'S SEWING-MACRINES AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY. MAY 22. at 12 o'clock, at our fals-W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS. CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

AT AUCTION. AT MORNING, May 28, at 9:30 o'dock, at By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 22. OUR AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS Will be an Extra Choice one and will include

25 cases Very Fine Slippers, 18 cases Choice Philadelphia Child.'s Shoes, and 15 cases Chicago Shoe Co.'s Goods of first quality.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 88 & 70 Wabash-av. On Thursday, May 28, at 9:80 a. m.,

Regular Trade Sale of CROCKERY, 40 Crates White Ware, both in open lots and in packages, 10 Casks Yellow Ware, 2 Casks Decorated Ware,

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctionsers. By H. FRIEDMAN, 200 and 202 Randolph-st.

On WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 9:30 o'clock, 200 pkgs. Crockery and Glassware, asserted, 40 Decorated Toilet Sets. An invoice of first-class Plated Ware. FINEST SALE OF THE SEASON. G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

202 Randolph-st., n Thursday and Friday, May 23 and 24, Special Sale of Furniture, &c.

The entire stock of a manufacturer of freiches Furniture, to close business. So eleganichamber Beth. Fine Parior Suits, Lounges, Sateusion Tables, Market, Lop Tables, Sideboars, Bureau, and Bethreed. Also, Now Sewing Machines, 250 second-hand Canada No. 1988. See By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO., We Will Sell at Auction,

Wednesday, May 22, DRY GOODS, Hats and Caps. Clothing, Straw Goods, Cuttery, Minery Goods, Notions, etc. Also, a LABGE BANKRUPT STOCK.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. AT AUCTION,

BOOTS AND SHOES, THURSDAY, MAY 23. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

By T. E. STACY. WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, AT 2 P. M., THE ENTINE TOOLS, MACHINE-RY, SAWS, &c., OF THE

ILLINOIS SAW WORKS AT 311 STATE-ST., Consisting of Shears, Presses, Vises, Anvils, Dies, Fouge, Funches, Serew Cutters, Tools, and Figures of Store, and everything connected with Saw making. N. B.—This is a good opportunity for a person with limited means to go into business, as lease and goodwill are valuable. Present owner has other business. Open for inspection or offers until day of sale. Command see. Sale positive. For particulars inquire on premises or of T. E. STACY, Auct., 144 Dearborn.

At half past 9 o'clock this morning, we will sell a large stock of

By D. D. STARKE & CO.,

handise.
At 11 o'clock the balance of the
Carpets from the Palmer House, Consisting of Axminsters, Body and Tapest Brassels, 17-octave Piano, 50,000 Cagars, and lot of New Harness. D. D. STARKE & CO.

SPECIAL. MRS. C. A. LUCAS, 901 W. LakeVOLUME X

Field, L

Call Attenti

In this Depa Among t Bleached Damask

Napkins at \$1.5 A RARE OPP TO OBT

FINE TO Slightly &

MINERAL V THE GREAT EUROP HUNYADI

NABAS



PROFESSOR VIRCHOU good and prompt success; market prescribed these Waters with PROFESSOR SCANZ A WINEGLASS

Indispensable to the 7

Every genuine bottle bears

Baris Co. (limited), London.

FRED'R DE B 41 & 43 Warren-s
Sole Agent for I
POR SALE BY DEALE!
DRUGG!
The label on every genuine MILLIN

Retailed at Who 208 South I MISS MARY RYAN will be and shall open on Thursday appended assortment of TRI NETS, copied from the latest we shall retail at WHOLESA!

208 So. Halsted-st. 4 PER CENT GOVE SUBSCRIPTIO For 4 per cent Government Government bonds for sale; City and County orders cast LAZARUS

OPTI MANASSE, OPTICI Fine Spectacles suited to stiples. Opera and Field Copes, Barometers, &c.

SPORTIN

SUMMER WESTEN LONG B

WILL OPEN Transient Board reduced.
rates according to location.
Among other improvem
VATOR has been added, at
ter Bathing Establishment
Applications way receive Applications now received by Broadway. New York; at the Hotel after May 1. **GRAND UN** Saratoga SI THE LARGEST AND

WILL OPEN ROOMS CAN BE SEC METROPOLITAN HOTE HENRY (BLOCK IS THE OCEAN VIEW HO It is situated on a Binfi of there are no nested or ins

OCEAN OPENS FOR THE SE.

JOHN G. WI

Transient price, 44 per
cording to location of rec

Passenger elevator and
been added. Application THE MARINE VILLA, and facing Stockton Hot with reduced rates. Add P. O. Box 145.